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Part One
Pages 1-8

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QUAY AND HANNA AT ODDS?

SIGNS OF FRICTION AT THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Chairman of the National Committee Said to Have Disapproved of the Senator's Plans for Carrying On the Campaign in the South—Delegations That Came Here to Seek Assistance Disappointed—To Do Something for Florida.

There has been trouble at the Republican National Headquarters ever since Senator Matthew Stanley Quay took charge and attempted to conduct the campaign in a practical, methodical way.

As soon as Senator Quay was installed as Chairman of the Eastern end, having also control of the Southern States, he began to make plans for a thorough fight. He canvassed the possibilities of each State and was particularly impressed with the opportunities offered in the South.

Delegations from the South.

Delegations from Alabama, Florida, and Tennessee waited upon the committee and presented glowing accounts of the new political conditions in their States, which made them excellent fields for a contest. Alabama and Florida are practically in the hands of the sound-money Democrats, and the counties in which gross frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated are now controlled by this element. Senator Quay was assured of this fact by representative sound-money Democrats as well as Republicans, and determined to make a fight. He called together the members of the National Committee who are associated with him here and laid his plans before them. Their approval was unanimous with one exception. This came from Mr. Hanna's Secretary of the Committee, Gen. William McKinley Osborne. He protested against anything being done in the South, and when Alabama was mentioned Mr. Osborne is quoted as expressing disapproval forcibly.

Decided to Send a Little Money.

Finally, the others of the committee concluded to vote a small amount to begin work in Alabama, notwithstanding Mr. Osborne's objection. It was decided, however, not to send a larger amount until Mr. Hanna's arrival, when he would be consulted and his approval obtained. The delegation from Alabama, who had been awaiting action by the committee, having received these assurances, returned home, Senator Quay most positively asserting that the money awarded them would be forwarded at once. Up to last night the money had not been sent, although one of the committee said that Secretary Osborne had been instructed to express it a week ago to the Campaign Committee.

Mr. Hanna Disapproved.

It is now charged that upon his arrival in New-York Mr. Hanna disapproved of all of these plans of Senator Quay and ordered further consideration of them stopped. His determination with reference to the Alabama matter is said to have been occasioned by the amount of money he found it necessary to expend in that State to secure the delegation to the National Convention for Major McKinley. The sum used for that purpose is fixed at $15,000, and when it was suggested to Mr. Hanna that Alabama's Electoral vote could be had for his candidate, he is said to have remarked that he had put as much money in that State as he was going to.

With Tennessee the same conclusion was reached. National Committeeman Brownlow of that State, with a host of the leading Republicans and sound-money Democrats, called upon Mr. Hanna and assured him that their State could be put in the Republican column with a little aid from the National Committee. In view of the fact that Gen. H. Clay Evans, the Republican candidate for Governor, had virtually been elected two years ago, although not seated, and the great defection of the sound-money element from the Democratic ranks, Senator Quay was reasonably certain he could secure this State for Major McKinley. He promised to make a fight there, and instructed the men to go to work.

All this was upset by Mr. Hanna when the matter was laid before him, and the men who had spent their individual money in starting the campaign were wired that they need expect no assistance from the committee.

To Try in Florida.

Senator Quay was peculiarly pleased with the chance of winning Florida. He had spent several weeks there before taking hold at National Headquarters, and was thoroughly familiar with the situation. He wanted the State, and felt that it could easily be had. The mandate went forth that nothing was to be done there. A recent remark from Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, in an interview, however, has caused a change of sentiment as to Florida, and Mr. Hanna yesterday concluded that he would try for her Electoral votes.

Notwithstanding all these set-backs, Senator Quay has quietly continued his work as best he could. It is rumored that his relations with Mr. Hanna are strained, and he has been away from the city ever since Mr. Hanna's arrival here. Charges are made that Mr. Hanna is distrustful of the members of his committee. He has never confided to them any of the more important features of the campaign. It is said that none of them has ever been made acquainted with the amount of money contributed by Mr. Hanna to any of the States. All these and a number of other grievances are said to exist at headquarters, and it is rumored that a general break-up is liable to occur at any moment.

Cabs Block Broadway Cable Cars.

A curious accident caused a block on the Broadway cable line last night just as the crowds were leaving the theatres and seeking means of reaching their homes. Daniel Higgins, with Cab 51, tried to cross in front of a south-bound Columbus Avenue car that was standing waiting for customers from Hammerstein's Olympia. He got caught between that and a north-bound car, and was unable to extricate himself. The bumping of the cars knocked him from his seat, and an ambulance surgeon was summoned to dress his head, which was badly cut.

The cab horse, in trying to pull out of the trap he was caught in, managed to jam the car so fast that the cable car men had to telephone to the car stables, at Fifty-seventh Street, for the repair wagon and its crew. A big crowd stood around and gave senseless advice for the twenty minutes that traffic was delayed.

WHEAT STILL ADVANCING.

December Went to Seventy Cents in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The wheat market, which was so strong yesterday, was stronger still to-day. December, which closed Wednesday at 68⅛ to 68¼ cents, opened this morning at 68¾ cents and 69 cents, and in little over an hour it went as high as 70 cents, being 1½ cents above the highest it sold at yesterday.

There was heavy realizing to-day on the advance, which sent the price down a fraction, but the closing was 1⅛ cents above yesterday's final figures. December closed yesterday at 68¼ cents, and opened strong this morning at ½ to ¾ cents higher. It sold as high as 70½ cents, when the profits were so tempting that a good deal of realizing was accomplished. This brought the price down, but the close showed a reaction to 69⅜ cents. The rise to-day, following the increase yesterday, makes the price of December 5 cents higher within two days' time.

Until recently the biggest bull in the wheat market was said to be Cudahy, but honors have now been divided, until Armour, Brega, Driver, Orr, Baker, Pringle, and Stoner are all on the list. Scalpers have fared badly in the main so far, and there does not seem to be much hope in the situation for this following. It is evident, however, that the public is beginning to take a hand, and the narrow market is spreading in answer to the pressure.

Wheat at High Notch.

The price of wheat attained the highest point of the year in this market yesterday, and the activity of the traders made things very lively in the Produce Exchange. There was a strong speculative sentiment, and the bull element boomed the market on reports from Chicago that the price of wheat would be pushed up until it reached 80.

December wheat advanced here during the forenoon to 75⅝. Later in the day, however, the market became comparatively dull, and prices receded gradually, December declining to 74⅞. May wheat went up to 75⅝ and closed at 77⅝. Toward the close there was considerable selling on the part of small traders to realize profits.

There was unusual activity in corn and oats, the former developing quite a speculative spirit. The price of corn advanced 1 cent a bushel, May going as high as 32⅝ and December touching 30½. Both grades fell off fractionally just before the close of the market.

WORKINGMEN FAVOR GOLD.

Chicago Foundrymen Overwhelmingly Opposed to Bryanism.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A poll of Cook County workingmen is being made by the laborers themselves. So far as it has progressed it shows that the Republican ticket is gaining in favor every day, and that McKinley and sound money will get the bulk of the labor vote, in spite of the counter-claim of the Bryan-Altgeld crowd.

To epitomize it, the poll shows that for every Bryan man in the shops and factories in Chicago there are four McKinley men, while more say they are undecided than confess to being supporters of silver. The name and address of every workingman is given, and his intention to vote for gold or silver.

Most of the factories polled are iron works where molders are employed. Among the shops canvassed were those of the Link Belt Machinery Company, Illinois Iron Works, John Ramsay Foundry, Dearborn Foundry, Chicago Ornamental Iron Works, Preble Machine Works, Board & Cummings, Weir & Craig Foundry Company, American Bronze Works, Western Foundry Company, and the Union Foundry Works.

In the Grand Crossing Tack Works there are 56 workmen, 52 of whom are for McKinley and sound money. At Board & Cummings's 40 of the 42 employes are for sound money. The 259 names reviewed are classified as follows:

For gold, 164; for silver, 40; undecided, 55.

The remaining reports run about the same. It is this sort of a poll that shows the exact feeling of the workingmen. The figures are obtained in shops of medium size, and not in the large establishments.

TREASURER MORRISON IN JAIL.

Must Give $100,000 Bail to Answer for Embezzlement.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—County Treasurer George H. Morrison of Rensselaer County, who was placed under arrest yesterday afternoon on warrants sworn out by Melvin R. Millins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Rensselaer County Supervisors, and Patrick H. Mahar, a special officer in the District Attorney's office, was permitted to remain at his residence, in Lansingburg, during the night.

Morrison was arraigned to-day before Police Magistrate Donohue. He waived examination and was committed to jail to await the Grand Jury, which will convene Monday.

Justice Fursman of the Supreme Court fixed $100,000 as the amount of bail. The Court directed that the bondsmen be required to qualify in double the amount.

A Destructive Freight Wreck.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 1.—At 11:30 o'clock last night the second section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway freight train No. 74, engine No. 561, with a heavy train of thirty-four loaded cars, ran away from Sand Paton tunnel, all efforts of the engineer to stop the train failing. At terrific speed the runaway train crashed into fast freight train No. 95, with eighteen cars, near Pallson Station. Engineer W. J. Zane, Conductor E. J. Ringler, Firemen Spault and Owens, and Brakeman Cornell, were more or less seriously hurt by jumping. One tramp, name unknown, was ground to pieces. Both trains and engines were demolished. The tracks will be cleared this afternoon. The Chicago and New York express was sent via Fairmount. All freight traffic has been abandoned. Passengers are being transferred.

Lake Shore Causes a Sensation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Surprise has been expressed in Western railroad circles over the attitude of the Lake Shore Road in declining to accept the new rate on corn authorized by the managers of the Joint Traffic Association. Freight officials of the Western lines have received a circular from General Traffic Manager Grammer stating that his company would not participate in the new rate named on corn of 15 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New-York. The result probably will be to divert large shipments of grain to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newport News. It is stated that when the fifteen-cent rate went into effect some time ago, prior to the last increase to 20 cents, but little corn went forward over the Lake Shore.

COMSTOCK GETS BIG GAME

BOOKMAKER JOSEPH ULLMAN AND HIS BROTHER ARRESTED.

Three Sheetmakers Representing Them Taken into Custody at the Gravesend Track—Alleged that the Racing Law Has Been Systematically Violated—Much Evidence in the West Twenty-sixth Street Room Where the Ullmans Were Caught.

Joseph Ullman, the greatest bookmaker in the United States; Alexander Ullman, his brother, who is a plunger at the race tracks; Archibald C. Chandler, a sheet writer, and Frederick Fisher, his assistant, were arrested yesterday afternoon at 19 West Twenty-sixth Street in a room in which was found a great amount of evidence that convinces Anthony Comstock, the complainant, that he can easily prove a violation of the law against gambling.

Three sheet writers, named Bradley, Dahl, and Herschelmer, known by followers of the races to represent the Ullman brothers, were arrested at the Gravesend track at the conclusion of the last race yesterday afternoon by officers from this city.

The raid at 19 West Twenty-sixth Street was made on the affidavits of two of Mr. Comstock's men, Oram and Hanse. Mr. Comstock says that, soon after the Percy-Gray racing law was passed, he became convinced that the big bookmakers had found a scheme whereby they were still taking the money of the public in the old way, and at the same time keeping well under cover.

One of the first men to appear in town about the time the racing season opened was "Joe" Ullman, fresh from triumphs in East St. Louis, where he was the President and practically the owner of the Jockey Club. Ullman had money a-plenty. Indeed, it was known that at his own track and in St. Louis he had made about $260,000. In St. Louis he ran the foreign book. With him could be placed bets on any track in the country, and great were his luck and winnings.

Mr. Comstock learned of his arrival here, and set a watch upon his doings. There were others watching him, too, for to the Brooklyn Jockey Club had come rumors of a rich and powerful combination that was heaping up money for itself by "fixing" races at the Easten tracks.

Known as a Plunger.

He became more audacious than ever in his betting, pounding the other bookmakers right and left, and on a single race he has been known to place $20,000.

The Comstock agents who were on the trail of Mr. Ullman in this city fixed upon 19 West Twenty-sixth Street as the base of his operations, and, according to his affidavit, Oram got into it after a long wait.

"Joe" Ullman, he declares, approached him immediately after his entrance and asked what he could do for him. Oram, the affidavit says, asked that he might place $5 on Margrave, a horse that was then running at Sheepshead Bay. Ullman, Oram says, took him to a desk, recorded his bet, took his money, and gave a ticket to him.

Margrave won that day, and on the next day, Oram avers, he returned to 19 West Twenty-sixth Street and received his money in an envelope.

The two detectives swear that on several occasions since that time they have visited the place and have made several winnings, which were paid in envelopes the day after their success.

Surprised by Comstock.

When Mr. Comstock thought he had material for conviction he planned action. That was yesterday. He went to the Centre Street Police Court, where Magistrate Mott was sitting, put in his affidavits, and secured a warrant.

Four city detectives, Mr. Comstock, and his two men went to 19 West Twenty-sixth Street and rushed into a crowd of about twenty-five men.

Those who Mr. Comstock says were playing the races were not arrested, but the warrants were served on the two Ullmans, Chandler, and Fisher.

There was commotion in the room and a few of the men dashed to the street, freighted with the news of the arrests. In a few minutes the street was filled with people.

Led by Mr. Comstock, the detectives began a search. In a drawer of Chandler's desk they found a bundle of envelopes which contained in cash and checks $2,930. On each envelope was written the amount of money inside and a name.

Sheets such as are used by bookmakers to record their bets were also found, and comparison between them and the envelopes showed that they recorded the names and amounts inclosed.

The detectives sent for a patrol wagon, but the prisoners preferred a more private conveyance to court, and at the request of "Joe" Ullman four carriages were called, and in them captors and captives were driven to the Centre Street Police Court.

When they were arraigned the Ullmans made a vigorous effort to persuade Magistrate Mott to order the $2,930 returned to them, but he declined, and directed that it be sent to the District Attorney's office. The prisoners were held in $500 each, and Joseph Gideon of 28 East Ninetieth Street, a brother of David Gideon, the well-known turfman, furnished the bonds.

Visit to the Track.

Mr. Comstock obtained more warrants from Magistrate Mott, and with them went to Brooklyn, where he obtained the countersignature of Justice Nathaniel W. Clemens of the Supreme Court. Then the arresting party went to the Sheepshead Bay track, where they took into custody men who said they were Harry Edwards of 162 East Seventy-sixth Street, Frederick Bradley of 161 Lincoln Avenue, Newark, N. J., and Peter Dowling of 23 West Twenty-ninth Street. All three are well known at the track, and it is said the names they gave are fictitious.

The charge against them was "betting on horse races and maintaining a poolroom where betting is carried on in the City of New-York." They were released on bail furnished by David Gideon.

Speaking of the arrests last night, Mr. Comstock said:

"I have at last, I think, broken up the Bookmakers' Association. This concern was organized immediately after the passage of the Percy-Grey racing law, and was ostensibly a brokerage office. It was furnished with twelve desks, brass railings, and the most luxuriant of carpets and furniture. Its appointments were of the very finest. The money bet during the day was taken to the track, and there played. In the evening the winners were figured out and the money placed in envelopes and returned to the Twenty-sixth Street office, and the day following paid out to the men who had been lucky enough to guess right. The place was operated in the interest of the Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay racing tracks. It was thought that by operating in two counties they could thus evade the law."

FIRE PANIC AT WOODLAWN.

An Exploding Lamp Disturbed a Political Meeting—Three Hurt.

A hanging kerosene lamp in the hallway leading to Verian's Hall, Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Woodlawn Avenue, Woodlawn, exploded during a mass meeting of the Woodlawn Republican Club at 10 o'clock last night, and in the panic that followed three persons were hurt.

The hall is in a two-story frame building over a store, and seats about 300 persons. About 150 men and women were at the meeting. When the lamp exploded, somebody in the crowd raised the cry of "Fire!" and everybody immediately made a frantic rush for the doors. The burning oil from the broken lamp drove some of them back, and they made for the windows. Just outside the side windows of Verian's Hall is a one-story extension roof of the adjoining bowling alley, and most of the crowd reached the roof in safety.

One woman jumped out of a front window and fell fifteen feet, landing on a rain barrel. The extent of her injuries is not known, as she was taken home immediately in a cab. In the rush for the roof of the bowling alley, Thomas Armstrong, forty-one years old, of Woodlawn had his right leg broken, and Joseph Pariffin, an Italian, had his wrist badly cut by glass of one of the windows.

A number of the persons on the roof in the rear of the hall when the lamp exploded rushed down the narrow stairway to the street. The kerosene from the lamp had been thrown out over the light woodwork and was flaming up brightly. When the first of the crowd saw it they tried to hold back, but those in the rear shoved them ahead.

The mob trampled the fire nearly out as they passed over it, and a few buckets of water extinguished it. Michael Kennedy, a boy, was the first to come down the stairs. He was badly burned on the left leg.

No alarm of fire was sent in, as the nearest apparatus is at Riverdale on the Hudson or at Fordham. A call for an ambulance was sent to Fordham Hospital. Drs. Shannon and Reilly hurried up with two horses, making the run of eight miles in a little over thirty-five minutes. The three injured persons were taken to the hospital in the one ambulance.

They were all doing well at an early hour this morning. Fully two dozen persons, whose names were not learned either by the police or by the doctors, were more or less bruised or burned during the panic.

SCHULTZ A LUCKY MAN.

Fell Sixty Feet in the Afternoon, Went to the Theatre in the Evening.

Peter Schultz, formerly an Excise Inspector, but now the Superintendent for Seitz & Taylor, building contractors, had a fall of sixty feet yesterday afternoon, and was so little injured that he took his wife to the theatre last night.

He was inspecting the new building at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and stepped on a loose board and pitched headforemost to the basement, sixty feet below. About twelve feet from the starting point of his extraordinary tumble his hand came in contact with a beam. He clutched it instinctively, but his effort only served to straighten him right side up, and the rest of the distance the plunge was made feet first.

Luckily for Schultz, a pile of building sand lay just beneath him, and into this he fell. He was stunned for a moment, but a glass of brandy brought him to his senses, and he remarked as he opened his eyes: "Well, I guess I made a pretty quick trip."

As he lay on the sand pile his head was within six inches of a mass of rock, while iron beams were quite as near him on either side. There was no other spot in the basement where a man could have stretched himself without touching some hard substance.

This is not Schultz's first experience in the tumbling line. Several years ago, while on a scaffold on a building in Mount Vernon, with five other men, the scaffolding broke and all of them were precipitated seventy feet or more to the ground below. The five men were killed outright, and Schultz was badly injured.

On another occasion at Mount Vernon, Schultz stopped a runaway horse. In the wagon were two children. He received injuries that laid him up in the Mount Vernon Hospital for a month.

Schultz is about thirty-five years of age and about 5 feet 5 inches in height.

FELL THROUGH THE SIDEWALK.

The Serious Accident Which Happened to F. E. Moron

F. E. Moron, an employe of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was walking along the temporary sidewalk on the Leonard Street side of the company's new building, which faces on Broadway, when he suddenly disappeared through a big hole, which workmen had been using to lower heavy beams through.

Mr. Moron fell thirty feet, but landed, fortunately, on a heap of sand. He was stunned by the shock. He was immediately taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. It was found that he had a scalp wound in the back of his head, and there was a contusion of the back, near the spine, which caused so much pain that it was feared his spinal column has been injured. Although suffering also from the shock, Mr. Moron refused to remain at the hospital, and was taken home. He is fifty years old.

Cardinal Satolli's Successor.

Archbishop Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, is expected to arrive on the Campania this afternoon. Mgr. Sbaretti, the Auditor of the delegation, and Dr. Rooker, the Secretary, arrived from Washington yesterday to meet him on the steamer. He will also be greeted at the pier by Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, and the Rev. J. N. Connolly, and also by Father Fedigan, Vice Provencal of the Order of St. Augustine in the United States, to which order the new Delegate belongs. Archbishop Martinelli succeeds Cardinal Satolli, who will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Oct. 17 for Genoa, and thence to Rome.

THE VICE PRESIDENT HURT

CAUGHT IN THE WRECK OF A STAND AT BURLINGTON, IOWA.

A Serious Accident Mars the Celebration of the Semi-Centenary of Iowa's Statehood — Gov. Drake of Iowa Among Those Slightly Injured—A Previous Panic Caused by the Raid of Cowboys on an Indian Band.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Drake, and a number of others were injured to-day by the collapse of a stand from which they were reviewing a civic parade in honor of the semi-centennial of Iowa's Statehood. Neither Vice President Stevenson nor Gov. Drake is seriously injured. Both spoke at a banquet to-night.

The city was packed with visitors. Buildings were gayly decorated, and every preparation had been made to honor the occasion and the city's distinguished guests. Gov. Drake and Vice President Stevenson rode near the head of the column in the procession, followed by the Governor's staff, mounted and gold laced. A full battalion of the Iowa National Guard headed the column. Brass bands from all over the State were in line. Floats representing the progress of Iowa from 1846 to 1896 were also in line.

A band of forty full-blooded Tama Indians followed the troops. Two cowboys among the spectators became excited at the sight of the Indians, and dashed after them. They ran for fifteen minutes through the dense crowd before they were captured. Great excitement prevailed, and narrow escapes were numerous. It took five policemen ten minutes to pull the crazed "cowpunchers" from their horses, and a hand-to-hand fight with whips and clubs took place.

The parade had covered about half of the line of march, when Gov. Francis Drake and staff, Vice President Adlai Stevenson, and all of the State and local officials were conducted to a reviewing stand. Scarcely were they seated when the stand gave way with a crash, and the entire structure went to the ground, a mass of broken timbers. Women fainted and great confusion at once reigned.

Gov. Drake and Vice President Stevenson were on the front tier of seats, and were thrown backward upon the others and thus escaped fatal injury, but, nevertheless, were badly shaken up and considerably bruised.

Ex-Gov. Sherman of Iowa was in the rear of the stand, and fell at the very bottom of the mass. He was found with a heavy timber across his legs and a plank resting on his neck and back. He is badly hurt.

Major Wyman of Ottumwa, Iowa, is injured in the spine and is paralyzed. How badly he is hurt will not be known for several days. It was reported, but afterward denied, that his back was broken.

E. S. Burrus, Treasurer of Des Moines County, may die. Both of his legs are broken.

Lafayette Young, editor of The Iowa Capital, was badly cut and bruised about the head.

City Clerk Frederick L. Poor was bruised and cut.

Miss Mary Lord Drake, the Governor's daughter, was slightly bruised. All of the staff officers suffered more or less, and their swords were broken and their regalia badly torn.

State Commissioner Seymour Jones's leg was injured.

The stand was a private affair, hastily constructed, and had not been inspected like the others. The crowd was warned not to go on it, but a rush was made, and the stand, as predicted, went down.

Serious as the accident was, it had its funny side. Gov. Drake, with his hat crushed over his ears, was found sitting in the lap of Vice President Stevenson, whose hat was also crushed over his face. They were pinned down by timbers, and neither could move until aid came.

ROBBED IN MIDDAY.

Count Stainach's House Ransacked and His Son Chloroformed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The residence of Count. A. R. Stainach, on Grand Street, was robbed this afternoon. Count Stainach and family were in attendance on the county fair here, but a son, Stephen R. Stainach, remained at home. At 1 o'clock the young man fell asleep on a couch. He was still asleep when the family returned from the fair at 7 o'clock, and was aroused with difficulty.

The family became alarmed at his condition. He complained of a depressed and dazed feeling, and when the glass in one of the windows was found cut by a diamond and the couch thrown back, the young man realized that he had been chloroformed. An investigation was at once instituted, and it was found that the house had been ransacked.

The property taken is estimated at $1,000 in jewelry and wearing apparel. The family plate, consisting of a silver service presented to Count Stainach by the Austrian Emperor, previous to the Count's banishment for alleged political intrigues, was also taken. This plate was valued by Count Stainach far beyond its intrinsic worth. Chief of Police Bogart was notified, and has telegraphed to the surrounding towns.

A Side Track for Dr. Seward Webb.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 1.—Dr. W. Seward Webb is the member of the Vermont Assembly from the town of Shelburne. The Legislature convenes at Montpelier on Wednesday, Oct. 7. He is building an extensive siding near the railway station at Montpelier to accommodate the special train in which he will travel to and from the State capital during the session. He has a suite of rooms at the Hotel Pavilion for himself and guests.

Dr. Webb is not a candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, as has been reported.

Chinamen to be Deported.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—Four Chinamen, who arrived on the Beaver Line steamer Lake Superior, will not be allowed to land by the authorities unless they pay a fifty-dollar tax, which they are unable to do. They claim they are British subjects, and that they came from Liverpool, but they have no papers to prove this. They will be sent back to England unless the Beaver Line pays their tax.

"TOM" WATSON TO WITHDRAW

So The Atlanta Journal Announces in Its Issue To-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—The Atlanta Journal will say to-morrow that "Tom" Watson has decided not to stand any longer as the Vice Presidential nominee of the People's Party.

The duty of Mr. Watson to withdraw in order to help Bryan and the silver cause has been much debated, and reports of his intended withdrawal have been made frequently, and as often denied; but no previous announcement of this sort has been made with the positiveness and assumption of authoritativeness that mark the announcement The Journal will make.

The Journal is the property of Hoke Smith, who withdrew from the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland, so that he might be free to advocate Bryan's election.

TO BE CREMATED HERE.

Kate Field's Body to be Sent to This Country—Will Probated.

HONOLULU, Sept. 24.—Consul General Mills will send the body of Kate Field to the United States for cremation, there being no facilities for that purpose at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The will of Kate Field, the authoress who died in Honolulu last May, and whose remains, by her express request, are to be cremated, was offered for probate in the Orphans' Court of this city to-day by the executors, H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago and T. Sandford Beatty of New-York.

The real property of Miss Field is estimated at $12,000 and the personal property at $2,000. The surviving relatives named in the petition are Grace Riddle of San Francisco, Henry Sedley and Mary Sedley Smith of New-York City, Edward Riddle of Manitoba, George Riddle, Elizabeth C. Riddle and Cora Riddle of Cambridge, Mass., and Kate Willcox of New-Orleans, La.

GEN. MILES'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Saved from a Runaway Accident by an Army Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in command of the army, had a narrow escape yesterday. Gen. Miles, accompanied by a party of friends, in their carriages drove to the Presidio yesterday morning, to complete his inspection of that post. The party then drove to the Cliff House for breakfast, after which they started to return to the city, through Golden Gate Park.

The road from the Cliff House leading down to the beach is quite steep, and when about half way down the pole to the rockaway in which Gen. Miles was seated broke. The horses plunged forward, throwing the driver under the wheels, and slightly injuring him. Before they could run, however, Col. Kimball of the army and Mr. McKittrick jumped from the carriage and seized the horses, holding them until the General could alight.

TO BE ARRESTED ON ARRIVAL.

A Passenger on the Campania Charged with Embezzlement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.—On the arrival of the Campania in New-York tomorrow one of the passengers, William E. Smith, the Providence agent of the Berkshire Insurance Company, will be arrested on the charge of embezzlement, and, on his return to this city, the charge of forgery will also be brought against him. In July, Smith, being ill, took a vacation, and went to his former home in Selby, near Leeds, England. A subsequent examination of his books led to his being charged with the embezzlement of $1,200 from the insurance company, and on changes made in policies for purposes of concealment is founded the charge of forgery.

A letter written by Smith to his wife, asking her to meet him in New-York, gave the clue to his return.

DOUBLY FATAL DUEL FOR GIRLS

Kentucky Youths Shoot Each Other to Death with Rifles.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1.—Thomas Newkirk and Henry Ashcroft, who lived on Long Fork, quarreled over Miss Mary Dean and decided to settle their differences with Winchesters at fifty paces yesterday.

They stood up before each other's unerring fire until both fell dead.

Shot by a Discharged Coachman.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 1.—George A. Sheldon, brother of Carlos D. Sheldon, Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the Twelfth District, to succeed S. M. Stephenson, was shot this evening by a discharged coachman named Felix Dumontier.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for partly cloudy and cooler weather, with northerly winds.

The barometer had risen rapidly last night in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and slowly in all other districts, except in the Central Missouri Valley and Northern Minnesota, where it had fallen slowly.

It was cooler in the lake regions and New-England, and slightly warmer in the Southern States and Ohio Valley. Fair weather had prevailed in all districts.

The indications are that fair weather will continue to-day in the central valleys, Southern States, and lake regions, and partly cloudy and cooler weather will prevail in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	44	60	65
6 A. M.	43	58	62
9 A. M.	48	60	66
12 M.	54	63	66
3 P. M.	59	64	66
6 P. M.	58	63	65
9 P. M.	57	60	65
12 P. M.	53	56	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64.38
Weather Bureau	60.00
Corresponding date 1895	52.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	61.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 7.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

Florida the Worst Sufferer by the West Indian Hurricane.

CEDAR KEYS IS SWEPT AWAY

Many Other Towns Wiped Out by the Gale—School Children Are Killed.

SEA ISLANDS WRECKED BY THE WIND

Six Deaths Reported from Maryland—Loss of Life Feared at Washington.

Florida suffered terribly from Tuesday's storm, both along the coast and in the interior. Probably the worst disaster was among the Florida Keys. The town of Cedar Keys was wiped out, and many lives were lost. Loss of life is reported also from many other points in Florida. The Sea Islands, off the South Carolina coast, were directly in the path of the hurricane. It is thought at least 100 lives were lost there. All the plantations were wrecked.

Six deaths are reported as a result of the storm in Maryland, most of them near Baltimore. The property loss was large.

The body of one victim of the storm's fury has been taken from the wreck of a building in Washington. It is feared other lives were lost there.

Telegraphic communication with the devastated districts is still imperfect, and the full extent of the damage cannot even be estimated.

SCORES OF LIVES LOST.

Florida the Greatest Sufferer by the Storm—Cedar Keys and Other Towns Swept Away.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—A special from Jacksonville, Fla., to The Constitution says the West Indian hurricane which entered Florida at Cedar Keys Tuesday morning and swept across the State in a northeasterly direction left death and destruction in its path.

Owing to the prostration of the telegraph wires and delay of trains due to washouts, only meagre reports have been received, and yet, meagre as these reports are, they show that over twenty towns and villages have been wrecked and forty or fifty persons have been killed, while probably thrice that number have received wounds of more or less severity.

About 4 o'clock in the morning the hurricane, which had been churning the Gulf, left the water and swooped down on Cedar Keys, a town of 1,500 inhabitants about one hundred miles southwest of Jacksonville. The town was swept away and many persons killed and wounded.

After demolishing Cedar Keys, the storm, moving in a northeasterly direction, struck Williston, a village of 400 inhabitants in Levy County. At that place eleven houses were wrecked, one person killed, and fifteen wounded, some it is feared fatally.

Six Convicts Killed.

Near Williston is a large turpentine farm on which many State convicts are employed. Twenty of these convicts were huddled in a cabin across which the storm blew a great tree, crushing six of the inmates.

Leaving Levy County, the hurricane dashed across Alachua County, one of the most populous counties in the State, where a number of persons were killed and many more severely injured.

At Fort White, in Columbia County, it is reported that six persons were killed, but the report has not been confirmed.

From Columbia County the hurricane dashed across Duval County, its edge striking near Jacksonville, but doing little damage and causing no loss of life.

School Children Perish.

In Nassau County, however, just north of Jacksonville, the hurricane seemed to gather additional force, and did awful work. At Boulogne the schoolhouse, in which there were thirty children, was wrecked, and five children killed. Miss Ada Stewart, the teacher, escaped with a broken arm. Lilla Raines, a twelve-year-old girl, ran from the schoolhouse just before it collapsed, to her home. Just as she entered the house, it was wrecked, and the child was killed. Harry Johnson, who was with her, was also killed, and Mrs. Raines was fatally injured.

At Hilliards the schoolhouse was wrecked and four children were killed.

At Kings Ferry, on the St. Mary's River, Andy Johnson, Moses Sassiter, Simon Henderson, Mary Jones, and her child, all negroes, were killed. Mrs. Fisher was nursing a sick child, and the infant died as the house collapsed. The mother escaped injury.

Two schooners unloading lumber at Kings Ferry were blown from their moorings and landed in a maroon, three of the sailors being killed.

From Nassau County the hurricane passed into Georgia, destroying a logging settlement in Camden County, just across the line, and killing six persons.

Folkston, Ga., near the Florida line, in Charlton County, was also struck, the schoolhouse being wrecked and four children killed.

Negroes Are Victims.

At La Crosse, fifteen buildings were destroyed. The Rev. W. A. Barr, Mrs. F. F. McIntosh, and her baby are reported killed. Near there four laborers, who were in a cabin at the turpentine farm, were crushed by falling trees.

Newberry, in West Alachua, is totally wrecked. C. J. Eastlin, Mrs. Nancy Olmstead, and David Jones were killed.

At High Springs, Melissa Harden, Jane Morris, and Sallie Nobles, colored women, are reported to have been killed. At this place a number of people took refuge in a box car, which was in the path of the cyclone. It was blown along the track and then off it at a distance of fifty feet.

and every person in it was badly injured. Steve Mason and George Johnson have since died.

At Grady, a small place, twelve houses were blown down, a woman was killed, but a babe at her breast was unhurt, although it had been carried some distance by the force of the wind.

At Lake Butler, Bradford County, C. H. Harkey, Mrs. J. M. Futch, and her infant were fatally hurt. Many buildings were blown down. At this place the wind blew to pieces two cars loaded with bricks, and a negro, Henry Sullivan, who was 300 yards away, was killed by being struck by one of the flying bricks.

Four Towns Destroyed.

On Judge Richards's turpentine farm four convicts were killed by falling trees.

In Baker County four towns were almost totally destroyed. They are McClenny, Sanderson, Glen St. Mary, and Olustee. No one was killed outright in these towns, but many were injured, among whom was Mrs. C. S. Richardson, James McAlpin, and North Webster, all of whom will die.

At Live Oak the destruction is complete, but no loss of life is reported.

Near Welborn the house of Amos White was destroyed and two of his children were killed.

At Lake City eight business houses and thirteen residences were destroyed. Mrs. Sarah Fletcher and two boys were killed, and Dora Jennings, Samuel Hudson, and Jonas Mabrey were fatally injured.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the property loss in Florida, but conservative men say it will exceed $2,000,000.

SIX DEAD IN MARYLAND.

One of the Victims a Cousin of Senator Sherman—Negroes Imprisoned in a Wrecked Cabin and Burned.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Six deaths have been reported as a result of Tuesday night's hurricane in Maryland. Five of the deaths occurred in Montgomery County, and the other in Baltimore County.

Dr. H. C. Sherman, first cousin of Senator John Sherman of Ohio, met a peculiar death at his country residence at Olney. As he left his house to look after a horse, two trees were blown over, falling very near him. A moment later the roof of a dwelling house fell at his feet. He ran back to his residence, sank into a chair, and expired.

Two colored men, Robert Ford and John Howard, of Alexandria, Va., met a horrible death in a log cabin near Washington Grove. The hut in which they were sleeping was crushed in by a falling tree, and the burning lamp exploded, setting fire to the wreckage. The men were imprisoned beneath the fallen timber, and were slowly burned to death.

A colored child was instantly killed by the collapse of a house at Etchison, in which he was sleeping.

The fifth Montgomery County victim was John Hall, colored, who was killed when his stable was blown down at Goshen.

The demolition of a limekiln chimney at Texas, Baltimore County, resulted in the death of an unknown tramp, who was sleeping beside the fire.

The property damage was, however, enormous, and in this city and in counties of the State. Reports from Laurel indicate great destruction of property in the bordering counties of Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, and Prince George.

An extraordinarily high tide caused the marsh lands to be overflowed in Talbot County. Several houses were overflowed by a great rise in Elk River at Elkton.

Great destruction of property is reported in Frederick City and County. At Ellicott City, the main building of St. Charles's College was unroofed and other damage done.

At Westminster there was great destruction, and a number of public school houses of Carroll County were demolished. Great havoc was created among the tobacco barns of Charles County.

The heavy rainfall caused a great rise in the Upper Potomac River and tributary streams. South River Bridge at Annapolis was swamped, and the United States ship Monongahela parted her moorings at the Naval Academy.

ONE BODY RECOVERED.

The Number of Fatalities at Washington Yet Undetermined.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—One death is charged to the tornado which swept over the city Tuesday night, and it is believed more will be added to the list when the wreckage is cleared up.

The body of James F. Fitzgerald was dug out of the ruins of Charles L. Beatty's saloon, 1,213 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, to-day. One of the men who was in Kelly's lunchroom, next door to Beatty's saloon, at the time of the collapse, recognized the body as that of a man who was in Kelly's getting a mug of coffee when the crashing sound overhead began. He stated that Fitzgerald ran hastily from the lunchroom and darted into the saloon for safety.

The police believe there are at least two more bodies in the wrecked buildings from which the body of Fitzgerald was taken.

Charles Coleman, colored, a waiter in Kelly's lunchroom, has been missing since the night of the storm. He was in the place a few minutes before the crash came, and has not been seen since.

Velocity of the Wind.

As part of the history of the storm, it is stated that official records show that for forty minutes, from 11:15 o'clock Tuesday night, the wind blew sixty-five miles an hour, and for one minute of this time attained the maximum velocity of eighty miles an hour.

For over twenty-four hours not a single telephone or telegraph wire was working from Washington, north, south, east, or west. All this time the electric cable cars run by the underground trolley system were in successful operation.

William D. Stewart, killed in Alexandria, Va., by the hurricane, was seventy-two years old, and a very prominent Freemason. His death occurred in a blaze of electric flames, caused by the contact of telegraph, telephone, and trolley wires. Just as this occurred, part of a neighbor's house was blown down upon his residence, carrying down the roof and second floor with it. Mr. Stewart and his sister, Miss Sarah J. Stewart, were sitting at a table reading, and both were caught under the wreckage. Miss Stewart was rescued, with a broken ankle and severe nervous shock. The rescuers turned their attention to Mr. Stewart, who was pinioned under a rafter. He was in a kneeling posture, with his body leaning forward, and just as aid reached him he breathed his last.

Another death equally distressing was that of Mrs. Holt. Her son, R. C. Holt, a clerk in the Navy Department at Washington, had just bought a house in Alexandria, and on Saturday last his mother arrived from North Carolina to make her home with her son. She had retired, and as the storm increased, Mr. Holt went up to his mother's room and asked her if she would not come down stairs with his family. She replied that she was not at all frightened, and the son returned to the lower floor. By the time he reached the lower landing he heard a crash. Looking up he discovered that the south wall had fallen in. He rushed up stairs only to find his mother and the bed on which she was lying buried completely in bricks, rafters, and mortar. She had been killed instantly.

Fatalities on the River.

The only fatalities on the river or Chesapeake Bay thus far reported resulted from the foundering of the little oyster steamer Capital, off Sandy Point, thirty-five miles down the Potomac, and the drowning of Robert Chesseldine, son of the owner, with one white man and one colored man, who, with him, formed the crew of the vessel. The damage done to the yachts of the Capital Club is estimated at $2,000, not including the steam launch Halcyon, sunk at her wharf, and valued at $1,000. The steamer George Leafy has been towed back to her sunken wharf. It is estimated that $2,500 will cover the damage inflicted by her upon the other river boats, the Moseley and River Queen, while she was adrift.

The steamer Mary Washington, with smokestack and hurricane deck broken, and other bruises on her time-honored hulk, is lying near the Long Bridge, whence she drifted during the storm. Most of the other steamers and the Norfolk boats are reported all right.

At Alexandria the destruction of river craft was considerable. The steamer Cecil, which was lying at the Vulcanising wharf, sank in ten feet of water. On the boat at the time was her owner, Mr. Towson, who managed to escape.

The schooner Daniel Larkin, which was lying in Smoot's dock, is a complete loss, she having come in contact with the wharf, where she pounded to pieces. The steamer Florence was also considerably damaged.

All of the boats anchored off Jones's lighthouse were either blown ashore, where they pounded to pieces, or sank in shallow water. These boats were not of great value, but the loss will foot up several thousand dollars.

DAMAGE AT PORT ROYAL.

The Dry Dock Uninjured, but the Quarters Nearly Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Navy Department has received the following from the Commandant of the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., dated Sept. 30, 1896, regarding the storm:

"I have to report that on the 29th inst., about 11:30 A. M., a very violent cyclone, moving with great rapidity from southeast to northwest, struck this station and caused much damage in this part of the country. The greatest violence of the storm fortunately was of short duration, or there would have been very serious disaster. The wires were and still are down, and I have been unable to communicate with the department by telegraph.

"On this station the pile driver and two water tanks were blown over and demolished, the cupola roof of the boathouse blown off, the tin and gutters on officers' houses and other buildings partially blown off, plastering partially blown off in places in officers' houses, glass roof of conservatory partly demolished, fences blown down in places, and other damage done, which will be more fully reported.

"The force of the wind being from the southeast, a very high tide was caused, and the greatest wind was about the time of high water. This caused the water to break with great fury over the wing dams of the dry dock, the wharf and boathouse, and also drove the water up on the station in the lowest places. The early shifting of the wind and the turning of the tide averted any great disaster from the high water.

"Reports of damage in this vicinity are coming in. It is not believed that the loss of life is great. One seaman was drowned from one of the vessels in the harbor. Two large schooners are ashore below the station, and one tug was sunk at the wharf at Beaufort.

"I am happy to state that as far as known no damage occurred to the dry dock or caisson. I caused the flood valve of the caisson to be opened as the tide rose and allowed it to fill with water as high as the air ports. This kept the gate firmly in place, although the sea broke over it furiously."

Commodore Norton reports to the Navy Department that the damage at the Washington Navy Yard from the hurricane will amount to $4,000, most of it due to injured roofs.

LOSS OF LIFE AT STAUNTON.

An Artificial Lake Rises and Floods the City.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 1.—The heavy rain Tuesday resulted that evening in the bursting of the dam of the lake at the fair grounds, the waters of which rushed into Lewis Creek, which runs through the city, and flooded the lower, or business, section, destroying a vast deal of property and causing a loss of several lives.

The large brick building known as the Wilkes Building was undermined and fell with a crash. Burk's large livery stable was turned upside down, the bridges over the creek were swept away, and the Crown Building is a wreck. Thornsburg's stables are ruined, and there is general wreck everywhere.

The streets are a mass of ruins. About forty horses and mules were drowned, and the bodies of five negroes have been recovered. Other persons are missing. The gas works are destroyed.

At Waynesborough, ten miles east of Staunton, the creek rose fifteen feet and wrenched buildings from their foundations. One man was drowned. Reports from all the surrounding country report great loss to the farmers. The loss at Staunton is estimated at $150,000.

THE SEA ISLANDS SUFFER.

About One Hundred Lives Believed to Have Been Lost—The Cotton Crop Destroyed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 1.—Reports from the coast are meagre. The sea islands along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina had almost a repetition of the storm of 1893.

Almost every cottage and cabin in the wake of the storm was destroyed, but the water was not piled upon them, as in 1893; consequently, the suffering was not near so severe. The fatalities on the sea islands were not numerous, and were due to accidents from falling timbers, or trees, more than to water. Only those who happened to be caught out in boats were drowned.

The number of fatalities on the sea islands is not known, but it is not believed it will go over 100.

Twenty negroes were killed on the rice plantations by falling timbers. The names could not be secured. The sea island cotton crop is badly damaged, the cotton being beaten down and off the stalk.

THE STORM OF '93.

Many Lives Lost on the Sea Islands—Great Damage to Property.

A storm similar to that of Tuesday wrought great destruction along the lower Atlantic coast Monday, Aug. 28, 1893. The Weather Office then hung out danger signals, but they were not given as much consideration as they deserved. The hurricane started somewhere near the Florida keys and rushed up the Florida coast, driving huge waves before it and making a roaring sound that could be heard for miles inland. Then, having had a sweep of over 400 miles, it turned inland between Tybee Sound and Charleston Harbor, driving over the country at the rate of 100 miles an hour and carrying the huge waves with it for a great distance.

The coast line between Tybee Sound and Charleston is generally a low, sandy beach, fringed with underbrush. Off the coast, separated by narrow channels, are innumerable islands, large and small, called the Sea Islands.

Before the war the Sea Islands were used for great plantations, but since that time the plantations have been divided, and negroes have held small plots of land and used them for growing the famous Sea Island cotton. All along the beaches, on the mainland and islands, are the huts of the negroes, while the houses of the white men are on higher ground.

All the islands are very low and even ordinary tides make serious encroachments on them. The most important is Paris Island, with the towns of Beaufort and Port Royal. Before the United States Government built the huge dry docks for the navy at the latter place it was a resort for aristocratic families. It is now the recognized naval rendezvous of the Southern coast. Beaufort is a very old town, which was captured by the Union forces during the civil war. Just back of the town is a Union cemetery, in which 15,000 soldiers were buried.

Near Beaufort Island is St. Helena Island, almost as large. From these two the string of low-lying islands extend up and down the coast. The negroes on them are well to do, and give little trouble to the officers.

St. Helena Island sustained most damage in the storm of 1893. The water rushed over many parts of it, carrying away everything. Over 200 persons, mostly negroes, were drowned on this island. The Savannah plantations also suffered severely, 150 persons being drowned. Other islands down the coast were competely submerged for a time, and the waves washed away many cabins on the mainland. The total number of persons killed reached 800.

Charleston was battered severely, the damage being estimated at $1,112,500. Savannah also suffered from the wind. Washington had many trees and signs blown down and many buildings damaged.

The Delaware River rose in Philadelphia and did much damage, while trees and signs were swept away and buildings damaged. Shipping, Summer resorts, and towns along the Jersey coast, the Long Island shore, the Hudson River, and the Massachusetts coast were also severely injured. New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, in the East, and Western Pennsylvania and New-York and Eastern Ohio also felt the fury of the wind.

Lake Vessels Ashore.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 1.—Word was received here to-day that the propeller Shickluna, and her consort, the schooner St. Louis, bound from Fort William, Ontario, for Toronto, with 39,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore at Tawse, near Thunder Bay, during the storm Monday night. Further particulars have not been received.

NO MARRIED OFFICERS WANTED

The School at Fort Leavenworth Can Accommodate Only Bachelors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Married army officers are not wanted at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The authorities at that institution, where instruction in advanced military art is given to commissioned officers of the service, have reported against the detail as student officers of those who are incumbered with wives, and any officer who marries while at the school will be summarily dispatched back to his regiment.

This seems almost like a military ban upon matrimony, but it has a practical side, governed entirely by the conditions prevailing at Leavenworth.

The school is for officers, and it is desired that as many compose a class as possible. The quarters at the school are limited, and only bachelor accommodations are provided. When married officers attend as students, one or two other officers are deprived of the instruction, that the officer's wife may be suitably housed.

Col. Hawkins, who is the head of the institution, has written to the War Department, advising that none but bachelor officers be sent as students, as accommodations now existing would, with a little crowding, admit of the detail of two officers from each regiment, "provided," as Col. Hawkins says, "that marriage while at the school would insure the student's immediate return to his regiment."

COMMON-LAW HUSBAND'S PLEA.

He Claims the Property of the Woman Who Lived with Him.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—One of the queerest cases and possibly the first of the kind ever filed in any court of the United States was instituted in the Probate Court here today. The plaintiff is Theodore J. Evans, a trunkmaker. His petition asks the Probate Court to take the estate of the late Mary Yorke out of the hands of the Public Administrator, and give it to him.

His claim, in brief, is that, though never married, he and the Yorke woman, who was a widow, lived together for four years immediately before her death. He was ill and grief-stricken at the time of her death six months ago, and her mother had the Public Administrator take charge of the estate. Mrs. Yorke formerly kept a big boarding house, and owned several pieces of real estate and $1,200 in cash. This property the common-law husband wants.

Attorney J. J. O'Connor, who has handled a number of notably sensational cases for women, and in every instance established their rights as common-law wives, proposes now to establish a precedent by putting the common-law husband in the right light before the world.

PLAIN TALK IN A CONVENTION.

New-Jersey Gold Democrat Speaks His Mind Freely.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 1.—The Eighth Congressional District Democratic Convention convened at the Zouave Armory here this afternoon, and after a heated time nominated as its candidate for Congress Judge Freeman O. Willey of Orange.

The real choice of the convention was the "farmer orator," James E. Martine of Plainfield, but in a characteristic speech he positively declined the nomination.

Among those present were several gold Democrats, one of whom, named McClure, exclaimed at an exciting period of the convention:

"Am I a delegate with this gang of dishonest men? I guess not. All the powers in Christendom couldn't make me fraternize with such a crowd as that. They are a set of thieves—that's all."

Considerable anger was manifested by some of the delegates on reading an article in a local paper in regard to the chances of the nominee, the headlines of which read:

"Sixteen to one he won't win—Popocratic candidate will not be in it."

Mr. Hobart at the State Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—This was Politicians' Day at the Inter-State Fair, and their presence, headed by Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart, attracted a throng of 40,000 spectators. A greater concourse of people was never seen on any fair ground in the State. Mr. Hobart arrived at 12:30 o'clock and was entertained at dinner, in a handsomely decorated tent, by Col. A. R. Kuser. There were sixty guests at the dinner, including Gov. Griggs, ex-Gov. George T. Werts, ex-Mayor Wanser of Jersey City, E. J. More of Philadelphia, Col. George Felton of Camden, T. W. Roebling of Trenton, E. F. C. Young of Jersey City, ex-Sheriff David Baird of Camden, ex-Congressman John Kean of Elizabeth, and Gen. W. W. Stryker of Trenton. Mr. Hobart, in company with Gov. Griggs and John E. Dorpden of Newark, was driven to the grand stand at 3 o'clock, where he shook hands with a multitude of people, including ladies.

Surprised by a New Fire Engine.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—There was a fire this afternoon in the three-story frame dwelling house at 154 Linden Street, owned by Marvin R. Oakley. Three children of Thomas Hope were on the third floor when the fire took place, and were rescued by the firemen. A new chemical engine recently purchased by the city had its first trial. When the stream was first turned on, Harry Greenhalgh, a fireman, had hold of the nozzle, near the eave of the house. The force came with greater volume than he expected, and he was knocked down, but was saved from falling to the ground by his companions. The Hope family lose $760; Neal Eddy, who lived on the second floor, $500 on furniture, and damage to the house amounts to $3,000.

A Comparative Census Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in charge of the eleventh census, has submitted his annual report as Census Commissioner, its most interesting feature being a statement that a committee has been appointed consisting of representatives of the various Governments to take a comparative census of every country some time in the year 1900.

HISTORIC "OLD NASSAU"

THE CENTRE OF INTEREST AT THE COMING CELEBRATION.

A Building Which Has Sheltered Hessian Invaders and the American Congress—The Frame Which Held King George's Portrait Now Surrounds That of the Father of His Country—The Founding of the Hall.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The coming sesquicentennial celebration at Princeton College promises to centre around one structure. The visitors to the town on that occasion will admire the modern dormitories and the classic architecture of the halls of the two literary societies, but Nassau Hall, that historic old site which has withstood fire and bombardment, whose roof has sheltered a United States Congress in session, and from whose portals have passed some of the greatest thinkers and lawmakers of the world, will cause the neighboring structures, beautiful though they are, to look insignificant.

Through all its vicissitudes Old Nassau has not changed much from the days of Edwards and Witherspoon. It is much the same as it was when President James Madison was graduated in 1771, and it is the building to which he always referred as the place where he had acquired the foundation of his learning in statesmanship and politics.

Nassau Hall was founded in 1755, and the expense of its construction was largely defrayed by contributions from the Presbyterian Church in this country and England. This expense is not exactly known, but it was probably not more than $15,000 or $20,000—a handsome sum in those days, but a mere nothing in comparison with the $600,000 that is now being expended on Princeton's new library.

The old building had an uneventful career for the first twenty years of its existence. Classes came and went. Four Presidents governed within its walls, including that great clergyman and philosopher, Jonathan Edwards; but it was not until 1777 that the "college building" itself was to receive its first baptism—one of fire and smoke, accompanied by the boom of artillery. The storm of war broke upon Princeton in December, 1776.

On New Year's Day, 1777, a brigade of Hessian mercenaries were quartered in the college. The recitation rooms in the basement served as stables, and the benches were taken up stairs for firewood. Two days later this body of troops started out to join Cornwallis at Trenton. Their progress was stopped a short distance from Princeton by Gen. Mercer, and again they took refuge in Old Nassau and prepared to make a defense. The artillery of the Colonists soon dislodged them, but not without leaving severe evidence of its work upon the structure.

The war was hardly over when the Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, was actually besieged by 300 Pennsylvania malcontent soldiers, who demanded their pay, and made violent threats in case of a refusal. A Congressional retreat from the Quaker City was imperative. President Witherspoon, a member of that body, placed Nassau Hall at its disposal, and for over four months the National Legislature convened in the library room of the college.

Washington came to Princeton three times during that period, and on one of his visits, at the commencement in September, 1783, gave to the college 50 guineas. This the Trustees voted to expend for a protrait of the "Father of His County," and this picture hangs to-day in the room in Nassau Hall where Congress met. It is surrounded by a frame which formerly adorned a likeness of George II. During the fighting around the old college, however, a well-aimed shot from an American cannon crashed through a window and badly shattered the King's portrait—tradition also claiming that the shot was so well directed and did its work so neatly as just to decapitate the regal likeness.

It was not until 1802 that Old Nassau was again to be subjected to a severe test. Then, for the first time, the college authorities were in difficulty with the students over questions of discipline. An open break was imminent. On March 6, 1802, Nassau Hall was completely gutted by fire. A thorough investigation failed to show incendiarism, but it is strongly suspected that some students were at the botom of the affair.

In 1807 the students openly revolted from the Faculty, and Nassau Hall was again made a fortress, this time by the students, who stocked it with provisions, barricaded doors and windows, and settled down to resist a long siege. How long the President and tutors were excluded from their proper realm history does not tell, but the Faculty triumphed, and a large number of the students were suspended or expelled.

Fire again visited the historic structure in 1855, but those old walls, built with a provincial honesty, have shown themselves proof against fire and bombardment, and where to-day they are not covered with the class ivies they appear compact and firm enough to outlive another century and a half.

Had Better Luck than the Anglicans.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In Hindustan, on the coast of Malabar, there is a Catholic community of natives who are supposed to have originally come from Caldea, and who have, in fact, conserved with few changes the Caldean liturgy. They amount to about 250,000 people, and, although forming a detached branch of the Oriental Churches, they were up to the present dependent with regard to the hierarchy on the two Apostolic Vicars of Latin rite existing there.

About six months ago they addressed a petition to the Vatican asking independence from the Latin, and to have a jurisdiction of their own with Bishops of their rite and nationality. Informed of this step the Caldean Patriarch addressed also a petition to the Holy See in order to have the community under his jurisdiction, but after long consideration by the Propaganda, Cardinal Ledochowski thought it was not prudent to attach the Caldeans of Hindustan to the Patriarchate of the same rite which is in Turkey and governs at present only 50,000 of the faithful.

Leo XIII., anxious as he is to augment as much as possible the autonomy of the Oriental Catholic community respecting their usages and rites, intervened in the matter, and finding the petition of the Malabar Catholics in perfect concord with the movement he has inaugurated, seems to have decided to constitute the Hindustani Catholics in a new community, having a special Patriarch of their own and their own Bishops.

An Actress to be Married.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 1.—The marriage of Miss Illa Irvine, a prominent society young lady and actress of this city, to J. M. Emmott, a member of a wool importing firm of New-York City, will occur here Oct. 14. Miss Irvine was graduated from a dramatic academy in New-York, and for two years was a member of E. S. Willard's company. She was also leading lady with Chauncey Olcott in "The Irish Artist" one season, and it was while on the stage she met the man she is about to marry.

Train Wreck Near Danville, Va.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Reports reach here to-night of a serious wreck this evening on the Richmond and Danville Road, near Danville, Va., but no particulars have been received. A wrecking train has been sent out from Alexandria. The telegraph wires south of Alexandria are prostrated.

New Deputy Inspector for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The following civil service appointments were announced today: Samuel H. Salisbury of Seneca Falls as a special agent under the Raines liquor tax law, salary $1,200.

Thomas D. Sherlock of Brooklyn as a Deputy State Factory Inspector, salary $1,200.

E. Leulla Coffin of Nunda as a teacher in the Craig Colony, salary $510.

STRIKE IN A MATCH FACTORY.

Caused by an Order for the Girls to Have Their Teeth Filled.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—Fifty day hands and fifty night hands went on strike to-day at Gould's Continental Match Factory in connection with the order issued some time ago compelling the employes to have their teeth filled or be discharged. The order required the teeth of all employes to be examined and passed upon by a dentist selected by the company. The dentist selected to make the examinations is G. W. Watson of this city.

About 300 of the girls employed in the factory submitted to the order. Most of them at first went to the company's dentist, so that the work would certainly pass inspection. They complained that he charged them too much for the work done, and this caused others to go to other dentists. These dentists assured the girls that the work was the best that could be done, but when they went to the company's dentist for inspection the work was pronounced not such as would pass. He ordered them in some cases to have the work done over again. This made the girls mad, and they refused to obey the mandate of the doctor.

An order was posted to-day in the factory warning those girls who had been ordered to have their teeth filled a second time that unless the order was complied with they would be discharged. They considered this an outrage and they quit work. Others joined them in sympathy. It is expected that the entire force, even those who had their teeth filled by Dr. Watson, will join the strikers in the morning.

Superintendent Reading said to-night he would refuse to take back the strikers unless their teeth passed muster before Dr. Watson. He said he would obtain an entirely new force of girls for the factory if the strike anticipated to-morrow morning took place.

The strikers gathered about the works to-night when the shifts were leaving, and entered and urged those who had not yet struck to do so. In most instances the girls who complied with the order assured the strikers that they were with them and would stand by them. Mr. Gould says the order is necessary, owing to the danger of disease to the jawbone caused by the sulphur entering decayed teeth and causing necrosis. The company has fitted up a dentist's office in the mill.

BRYAN MEN WANT BIG ODDS.

Few of Them Willing to Accept Two-to-One Chances.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The betting in this town, which is conservative even in sporting matters, is 2 to 1 on McKinley. Several bets with these odds have been entered at one of the leading sporting resorts. The amounts thus far wagered are not large.

There has been a decided "stiffening of the backbones" of McKinley sympathizers in the last few days, and the prospect is that more money will be displayed by them before the week shall be out. A sporting man with whom the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to-day said that one reason why so few bets had been made was that the local Bryanites had demanded very heavy odds.

"There are plenty of McKinley men in the city who would not mind a two to one shot," this man said, "but they are opposed on general principles to betting four or five or six to one. Since the statement made by the New-York bookmakers, giving McKinley a 'walkover,' the Bryan men have been backward, and the McKinleyites who possess sporting blood may be obliged to increase the odds in order to secure takers.

"I do not remember a campaign in which the sporting fraternity displayed such a desire to place their money on one man as they do in this one. The bookmakers are utterly devoid of sentiment. They make a close examination of the field and bet their money accordingly. On the strength alone of the statement issued by the New-York bookmakers, I should say that Bryan is entirely out of the struggle. He may get a few States in the West, but I am positive that McKinley will 'bag' close on to 300 electoral votes."

Some Bets in Oregon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—"Bob" Smith, a well-known politician of Portland, Oregon, writes a friend here that he is stakeholder for $30,000 in bets that McKinley will carry Oregon, and he considers the McKinley man a "sure winner."

Joseph M. Belford for Congress.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 1.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the First District, composing Queens and Suffolk Counties, was held here to-day, and Joseph M. Belford of Riverhead was nominated on the second ballot. Frederick P. Morris of Flushing was the Chairman, and the Secretaries were Theron L. Smith of Smithtown and Augustus Haviland of Jamaica.

Ex-Assemblyman Frederick Storm of Flushing, ex-Assemblyman Henry C. Johnson of Long Island City, and Joseph Nimo, Jr., of Huntington were also placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted in Belford receiving 14, Johnson 13, and Nimo 11 votes. On the second ballot Belford received 15 and Johnson 12. As the Suffolk County man had received a majority of the convention he was declared the nominee.

Westchester County Fair.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Fully 8,000 persons visited the Westchester County Fair Grounds, near this village, to-day. There were many society people in the throng. They came in stylish turnouts and tally-hos. They also patronized the fair liberally in every way.

The managers have a great card for Saturday, when there will be a cycle race between a bicycle, tandem, triplet, and sextuplet.

There were two good trotting races today, and each was won in three straight heats. The first was for the 2:29 class, trot, for a purse of $360, and it was won by Elbert K., a bay gelding, belonging to Elbert Kipp, of Peekskill. The second was a trotting race, in the 2:35 class, for a purse of $200, which Daisy Fallon, owned by James McClenahan of Port Chester, won.

The Crew of the Sarah Saved.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—In the reported loss of the old Boston bark Sarah which was published a few days ago, it was stated that four of her crew were supposed to have been drowned. This is proved to be erroneous, as upon the arrival here to-day of the Wilson Line steamer Lepanto, (British,) Capt. Bearpark, from Hull, England, it was learned that the entire crew was rescued by the Lepanto on her last outward trip from this port to Hull. The sinking bark was boarded by the chief officer of the Lepanto, who set fire to the wreck, and it is supposed that she did not float many hours afterward.

Accused of Stealing a Horse.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 1.—Robert Morse and Cambridge Livingston, sons of Cortland D. Morse and Robert C. Livingston of New-York, were arraigned to-day before Justice Griffiths, charged with stealing a horse. The charge was made by Samuel Burnstein, a Hebrew dry goods peddler. The hearing lasted a long time and was finally adjourned until Saturday. Burnstein claims the young men stole the horse and treated it cruelly. The young men say they did not steal the horse, but that they found it on the road and because of its condition cared for it and fed it.

War on the Bird Shooters.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 1.—Michael Angelo was brought here to-day to serve a term in the county jail. Angelo shot a blue jay near Saddle River, was caught, and sentenced to $20 fine, or, failing to pay, to imprisonment.

ACTOR VROOM ON THE STUMP.

Quoting from "Hamlet" He Seemed to Think Mr. Lauterbach the Ghost.

Edward Vroom, the tragedian, made a big hit last night, but it was not as an actor, but as a spell-binder. He addressed a large mass meeting under the auspices of the Republican County Committee at Urback's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue.

On the platform were a number of well-known Republicans, including Chairman Edward Lauterbach and wife, Abraham Gruber and wife, National Committeeman Scott, Col. Swords, and several attaches of Republican National Headquarters, besides the party leaders in the annexed district. Tax Commissioner John L. Wells presided.

Actor Vroom is much the same style of orator as was Daniel Dougherty, except that he is rather too stagy. He was in evening dress and strutted about the platform every time that he delivered a striking sentence. He displayed great powers as an elocutionist when he recited quotations from Shakespeare, which were liberally used throughout the speech. When declaiming he was as much the tragedian as in the days when he supported Modjeska and Edwin Booth. Once, when quoting from "Hamlet," he seemed to imagine that Chairman Lauterbach was the ghost, much to the amusement of the audience.

The only time that he faltered was when a voice in the gallery cried: "Give us something about the Supreme Court." The interruption caused Mr. Vroom to forget his lines, but his wife, who acted as prompter, soon set him right.

"It is the custom in my profession," said Mr. Vroom, "when a new play is being launched, to try it first in some small town to test its value before going to the expense of a city production. This is termed 'trying it on the dog.' My friends, free silver has been tried on several dogs—they're all dead."

After paying his respects to Mr. Bryan in no complimentary terms, and saying that Bryan gave no reasons for his beliefs, he next called Shakespeare to his aid. He said: "Ask them of him and you will obtain—what? For, as Shakespeare says, 'his reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff—you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have found them, they are not worth the search.'"

Mr. Vroom said, in explaining his entrance into politics: "I am not in the employ of any corporation or business syndicate of any kind, nor in the employ of any one man; for when the doors of a theatre are thrown open to the public it is the wage-earner who puts the most money in at the box office, consequently the wage-earner is my principal employer, and his prosperity is my prosperity."

Mr. Vroom said in closing: "We will march to the polls in November armed with our ballots, and not with the sword, but with the pen will we preserve, untarnished, the honor in our keeping, and the prosperity of our land. We will make it a sweeping victory, a crushing rebuke to this demagogue who travels through our cities, inciting the farmer, the laborer, the wage-earner, to strike with their mighty arm this dastard blow, this blow of anarchy, aimed at the very heart of our nation, with a silver dagger."

Senator Clarence Lexow also spoke. He predicted that McKinley would come to the Harlem River with 300,000 majority.

CONDUCTORS' CLUB DINNER.

Railroad Men Will Entertain Their Employers at the Gerlach.

The Railway Conductors' Club is to give a dinner on Oct. 6 at the Gerlach, on West Twenty-seventh Street. The club was organized for the purpose of bringing the employer and employed of the railway interests where they could meet on common ground and inaugurate work for their mutual benefit.

Addresses will be made by Gen. Tracy, Theodore Roosevelt, E. Ellery Anderson of the Missouri Pacific Railway, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, Benjamin Norton, President of the Newburg Electric Railway; Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Edward Lauterbach, Mayor Strong, P. H. Morrissey and Valentine Fitzpatrick of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, E. E. Clark and Martin Clancy of the Order of Railway Conductors, and F. P. Sargent and F. W. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Among the guests expected are John R. Fellows, H. J. Coggeshall of Utica, Clarence Ashley of the Wabash Railroad, William B. Hornblower, John G. Moore, George Coppell, Chairman of the board of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; Samuel B. Babcock, D. O. Mills, R. McCabe, President of the Steinway Railway Company; E. P. C. Young, President of the Consolidated Traction Company of New-Jersey; James A. Bondy of Syracuse, F. S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway; George E. Waldo, Clarence Whitman, James Street, A. D. Juilliard, Hans S. Beattie of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and James Armstrong, President of the Arizona and Southeastern Railway.

BOY IN A DRUNKEN STUPOR.

Taken to Bellevue Hospital Suffering from Alcoholism.

Joseph Stephens, a boy in knee breeches, was found in a drunken stupor in the hallway of 315 First Avenue last night by a policeman of the East Twenty-second Street Station. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At the hospital is was found that the boy was suffering severely from alcoholism. He was aroused long enough to give his name, to say that he was fifteen years old, and to claim that he lived at 563 East Nineteenth Street. No one by the name of Stephens was known at that address. The boy did not appear to be over twelve years old.

Agent Agnes of the Gerry society will probably take charge of the boy this morning if he is well enough to leave the hospital.

Mr. McDermott for Sound Money.

The Bryan and Sewall Democratic Committee of Hudson County will meet tonight to notify Allan L. McDermott of his nomination as Congressman for the Seventh District. Unless Mr. McDermott changes his mind he will decline. He was asked yesterday what he intended to do.

"Well," said Mr. McDermott, "I cannot say just yet. There is one thing I will say, however, and that is that I am going to take the stump against Bryan and Sewall. If you think that is consistent with my running for Congress on the same ticket with the free-silver men, all right."

Electric Motor Car Stalled.

The first electric motor car delivered for use on the Brooklyn Bridge is stalled in Fort Green Place, between Atlantic Avenue and Hanson Place, Brooklyn. The car was taken to Brooklyn over the Long Island Railroad, from which it was to be transferred on a truck to the bridge. The truck had proceeded a short distance when the weight of the car proved too much. Another truck will be used to-day.

Return of Senator Hoar.

Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, who has been in Europe since May, arrived in this city yesterday on the Havel. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel he received calls from several members of the Republican National Committee, with whom he arranged to make two or three campaign speeches.

Funeral of Miss Keeney.

The funeral of Miss Ruby Louise Keeney, only daughter of Seth L. Keeney, took place yesterday from the family home, at 221 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Keeney died on Tuesday, on the twenty-second anniversary of her birth.

MR. MOORE'S ETHERIC LIGHT.

The Young Newark Electrician's New and Successful Device.

Etheric lighting has long been the "philosopher's stone" of the electrician. The possibility of doing away with the inconvenience of the present electric-light system and the expensive gas tip has fascinated every electrical scientist in the world for many years.

Daniel McFarlan Moore, the electrician of Newark, N. J., claims to have solved this problem, and solved it in a simple, practicable way. By his method it is asserted that the largest building in New-York can be lighted by power furnished by a machine that occupies just one cubic foot of space and weighs less than six pounds. The electric current necessary to run this machine need not exceed 110 volts.

Mr. Moore, who is only twenty-nine years old, exhibited the first fruits of his experiments at the electrical exposition in this city last May. Only small vacuum tubes were lighted then, and they for but a few moments. Now he lights his laboratory, a room 60 feet long and 25 feet wide, throughout with tubes 8 feet long and shuts off the light only when he has finished work. There is no heat whatever in the light.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw Mr. Moore in his laboratory at Newark last night. He entered the laboratory in total darkness. "Touch this button," said the inventor. This was done, and immediately the large room was lighted by a soft, mellow light with a violet tinge. It came from large vacuum tubes suspended in the air, between which there was a small wire connection. The whole was attached to the small machine called the "rotator." Every object in the room was plainly made visible, and there was an entire absence of glare.

Mr. Moore had this to say

PLACES PROTECTION FIRST

MAJOR M'KINLEY GIVES HIS VIEW OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Thousands March Through the Rain to Greet the Republican Candidate, Who Talks to Them at Considerable Length—A Harvester Company's Circular Quoted to Illustrate the Effect of Politics upon Business.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 1.—It took three special trains to bring the Portage County (Ohio) delegation to Canton to-day. The delegation numbered more than 1,600 persons. There were McKinley and Hobart clubs from all the towns in the county, and three marching clubs composed entirely of women. In the drizzling rain they marched with flags flying and bands playing through the streets of Canton toward Major McKinley's residence. When they were within two blocks of it the indications for a heavy storm seemed so strong that the long line of enthusiasts from Portage County turned and trudged back to the Tabernacle, where Major McKinley addressed them.

"We propose in this contest to protect our money from debasement, and with the same votes to protect our industries from foreign competition," exclaimed Major McKinley in beginning his remarks.

"The issues of the present campaign, quite as distinctly as any of the great campaigns of the past, devolve upon the American citizen a most important duty. Our contention this year appeals to the best aspirations of American citizenship, and involves, just as certainly as any contest in the past ever involved, the honor and good faith of the country. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that if by our ballots we lower the credit of the Government, repudiate its honest obligations in whole or in part, or deliberately depreciate a vast amount of its currency, we have aimed a blow at its hitherto unsullied name and honor.

National Honor Must Not Be Tainted.

"This is the year to settle for all time that our National honor will not and can not be tainted. No State of the Union ought ever to declare for a financial policy that encourages the violation of contracts, the repudiation of debts, or the debasement of our circulating medium. It should be the common aim and pride of all that are Americans, at all hazards and at all times, to preserve American finances and credit and uphold public law.

"It is an interesting recollection that eighteen years ago, when your county was a part of my Congressional district, we were fighting for the same principles which are engaging the country now. Then we were contending for an American protective tariff that should care for all American interests, and we were contending in the same campaign for the resumption of specie payments—for honest, full, one-hundred-cent dollars. Then it was that you gave to me, the then standard bearer, the largest majority that you ever gave any candidate for Representative in time of peace. Now, in the year 1896, let there be a similar, aye, a stronger, verdict in favor of protection, reciprocity, sound money, and National honor."

A few minutes after the Portage County delegation left the hall the Springfield (Ohio) delegation arrived, and it proved to be one of the most earnest and enthusiastic crowds that have been seen here. It was composed of the various Republican clubs of Clark County, and made a striking appearance on the streets of Canton, and demonstrated a capacity for cheering that has never been surpassed here by any visiting delegation.

When Major McKinley appeared on the stage at the Tabernacle the Springfield men rose to their feet, tossed their hats in the air, and shouted for several minutes. Major McKinley said:

Business Plans Interfered With.

"Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, who is at the head of one of the great harvesting machine companies, the strength and integrity of which the country is familiar with, recently wrote as follows: 'We have never before been so at a loss to lay out our plant and work for the next season as we are at this time. If we thought the country would go for the unlimited coinage of silver, we would not wish to run our shops for more than half their capacity.'

"We have in that statement a description of our business trouble, and it teaches a striking lesson which must impress every thinking man. The manufacturer does not know how to plan for next year's business because of the financial uncertainty created by the attitude of one of the great political parties of the country, in combination with two other parties.

"If free coinage of silver is to be inaugurated in this country, it will change all values, disarrange the relation of labor to production, of raw material to the finished product, and unsettle all conditions of existing business and property. This uncertainty makes every business man pause. Capital hesitates to invest because it sees danger ahead and is unable to count with certainty upon either the safety of its principal or the return of profit.

"When the farmer is prosperous you have your most profitable trade. Business of every character is so interwoven, so dependent and interdependent upon every other business that hurt to the one is hurt to the other.

"We must have stability in values and confidence in National and individual integrity before we can have real and permanent prosperity. We must have confidence that our revenue legislation will supply adequate money for the public treasury and protect American labor and American interests in every part of the country.

"To protect the National honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly provided for. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in a public place and it will go far toward strengthening a credit that should be the best in the world."

After the speechmaking there were songs by the Glee Club, and T. J. Thomas presented Major McKinley with a gold horseshoe, the receipt of which was acknowledged in a few words by Major McKinley. Mr. Thomas presented to Gen. Harrison a horseshoe in 1888, and he thinks this shoe sure to bring good luck.

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Project for Republican Business Meetings Saturday, Oct. 31.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The following telegrams have passed between Mark Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Rudolph Blanenburg, Chairman of the Business Men's Executive Committee:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

The Hon. Mark A. Hanna, New-York:

Will our movement to have business men's meetings all over the country in every city, town, and hamlet on Saturday, Oct. 31, have your and the National Committee's indorsement? We think it a fitting and desirable climax to a campaign involving business interests more than any in the history of the country.

RUDOLPH BLANENBURG,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28.
Republican Headquarters.

Mr. Rudolph Blanenburg, Philadelphia:

Your telegram of the 25th received. Our committee fully indorse the movement of Business Men's Organization in the interest of Republican success.

M. A. HANNA, Chairman.

DECLARE THE LETTER A "FAKE."

It Was Intended to Foster the "Masses and Classes" Idea.

The Republican National Committee yesterday issued a statement exposing what it terms a widely circulated "fake" calculated to foster the impression that this is a campaign of the "masses" against the "classes," of which Mr. Bryan has spoken.

The "fake" consists of a letter signed by J. Francis Forsythe, whose address was at first given as 711 Wall Street, and later as 11 Wall Street. The letter has been published in silver newspapers in the West and South, and widely circulated, the National Committee says.

"Mr. Forsythe" claimed to be "a New-York banker" and a member of "the Committee of Political Education of Wall Street."

In his alleged letter are references to "the lower classes," to "gentlemen like Mr. Astor," and assertions are made as to the proper wages for a workingman, calculated to inflame those who take stock in Bryan's idea that this is a campaign of the "masses" against the "classes."

The committee says it has investigated and finds there is no such man as J. Francis Forsythe at 11 Wall Street, that there is no such number as 711, that the Post Office has four barrels of letters directed to the fictitious person, and that they have been marked "fraud."

Col. John Jacob Astor called on Mr. Hanna yesterday, with reference to the "fake" in which his name was mentioned.

Republican Figures as to Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Dr. Jamison of the State Committee has just finished a complete poll of Illinois outside of Cook County. He reports that it indicates that McKinley will carry the State by a plurality of from 82,000 to 100,000, without Cook County, (Chicago,) which is calculated as good for from 60,000 to 100,000 Republican majority. These Jamison figures combined indicate that Illinois will give the Republican ticket at least 150,000 majority.

Texas Claimed for McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—According to J. N. Huston, ex-United States Treasurer, Texas should be counted in the Republican column this year. Mr. Huston writes from the headquarters of the Texas Republican State Executive Committee that "the Electoral vote of Texas, with conditions as at present prevailing, is ours."

Will Hear ex-President Harrison.

Gen. Powell Clayton of the Republican National Committee, who has charge of the campaign oratory, yesterday arranged with ex-President Harrison to make campaign addresses at Richmond, Va., Monday evening and at Charleston, West Va., Tuesday afternoon.

A DIVORCE AND HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Blackstock Legally Freed from Her Husband.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 1.—Chief Justice Matteson and Associate Justices Tillinghast and Stiness, sitting as a full bench here to-day, granted an absolute divorce to Emeline Fraser Blackstock, who charged her husband, George Tate Blackstock of Toronto, with neglect to provide for her. Mrs. Blackstock has many friends in society here, whom she made during her brief residence in Middletown, a suburb of Newport, but they were unaware of the fact that her husband was one of the most distinguished barristers in all Canada until she said so on the witness stand this morning.

Mr. Blackstock is Queen's Counsel, and has a regular retainer from the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Mrs. Blackstock stated that she was married at Bay City, Mich., in 1880, and that her husband had since then failed to support her and her two children. In this she was corroborated by her mother, Mrs. D. M. McMaster of Toronto, who has to contribute to her daughter's support, and C. J. Lawson, a financier. Mrs. Blackstock came here from Toronto, and has lived in Rhode Island a little more than long enough to give her a standing in the divorce court, which is a year. She occupied Boothden, the beautiful place that Edwin Booth built. F. B. Peckham was her counsel.

The respondent was represented by C. A. Ives, who, however, made no contest. Mrs. Blackstock was given the custody of her two children.

STRAIGHT TICKETS IN DEMAND.

Indiana Gold Democrats and Populists Insist on Going Alone.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—If the plan of fusion between the Populists and Democrats in this State, as proposed by the former, is carried out, which is by no means certain, it will probably result in a full State ticket being placed in the field by the sound-money Democrats. S. O. Pickens, Chairman of the Sound Money State Committee, says that many anti-silver Democrats have expressed a strong desire for a full State ticket. He has called a meeting of the State Committee for to-morrow, and the advisability of such a move will then be discussed.

The "Middle of the Road" faction of the Populist Party repudiates the fusion. Editor Mathews of The Non-Conformist, the organ of the party, to-day received a letter from Prof. L. C. Bateman, the pioneer Populist, who has been twice nominated for Governor of Maine, in which he says:

"The brave and loyal stand that you have taken meets with a responsive thrill in the breasts of every true Populist in America. We can now all see that the action of Allen, Weaver, Taubeneck, and company was for the express purpose of disrupting the People's Party."

TELEGRAPHERS MAKE A MOVE.

Will Ask a Conference with Canadian Pacific Officials.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 1.—The next important move in the Canadian Pacific telegrapher's strike probably will be made to-morrow. It will be in the form of a request from the trainmen's organization for an interview regarding the trouble. The request will be made to the executive officials at Montreal, and on the manner in which it is received very much more may depend.

General Superintendent Whyte says the point at issue is not whether the men have a grievance or the recognition of the O. R. T. by the company, but that it is purely a question of observing discipline. He considers the men made a grave error by ignoring the Division Superintendents in making their demands. The men are expecting sympathetic strikes from other orders.

Wage Trouble in Iowa Mines.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 1.—The mines of the Appanoose District are closed and work is stopped. The strike is the result of the new scale of prices posted yesterday at all of the mines in the district. The men decided to quit work for the rest of the week for the purpose of considering the new scale. At all the mines meetings were held to-day and committees appointed to attend a meeting at Centreville to-night. The new scale gives the men 85 cents for Winter and 75 cents for Summer mining. This is an increase over the prices paid during the latter part of last Winter and was supposed to go into effect to-day.

Coatmakers Go on Strike.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Coatmakers in this city to the number of more than 3,000 went out on a strike this morning because their employers have refused to renew an agreement of wages and conditions. It is said that the strike is particularly among the Jewish and Italian people, and that the largest clothing concerns are not much affected.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Seventeenth New-York	Dem.	D. A. Morrison
Seventeenth New-York	Nat. D.	R. A. Widenmann
Twentieth New-York	Dem.	T. F. Wilkinson
Twenty-third New-York	N. D.	W. A. Huppuch
Third Pennsylvania	Silver	S. Hudson
*Third Connecticut	Rep.	C. A. Russell
Third Massachusetts	Dem.	J. P. O'Gara

*Renominated.

BRYAN QUOTES M'KINLEY

READS FROM SPEECHES MADE A FEW YEARS AGO IN CONGRESS.

Comments on Their Variance with Opinions Expressed in Talks at Canton—Invited by One of His Audience at Clarksburg, West Va., to "Give It to Grover," Mr. Bryan Slurs at the President and the Indianapolis Ticket.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Oct. 1.—Candidate Bryan began his speechmaking today at this place. He said a few words in front of the hotel where he had breakfast, and later spoke at the fair grounds. In his first talk he said:

"I am not going to make a speech here because I believe I have an appointment at the fair grounds, and we must hasten out there in order to catch the next train. We are running on time and trying to accomplish as much as possible, because, owing to the fact that we have not a great many daily papers with us, we have to do more in the way of public meetings, and then as the people are not in good financial condition, it is not an easy thing for them to come all the way to Nebraska in special cars to call on me. As they are not able to get out there I am reversing the process and coming to see the people."

McKinley and the Sherman Law.

In his talk at the fair grounds, Mr. Bryan quoted fully from speeches made by Mr. McKinley while he was a member of Congress. He quoted, for example, from McKinley's speech in favor of the Sherman law these words:

"So I say, Mr. Speaker, this bill is just to the silver producers of the United States, for it does what the present law, as administered by every Administration for ten years, has not done. It takes every dollar of silver bullion that is produced in the United States and places it at the disposal of the people as money."

Commenting on these sentences, Mr. Bryan said:

"And yet the man who used that language six years ago is standing upon a platform which refuses to take a single dollar of the silver produced in this country and put it at the disposal of the people for money.

"My friends, I call your attention to these extracts from speeches made by the Republican candidate in Congress and compare them with what he says, not because I deny to a man the right to change his mind; but, my friends, I insist that when a man changes his mind, he ought to have reasons for it that he is willing to give to the American people.

"I am not insisting that a man who has an opinion at one time must always keep it, but I do not like to have men insist that it is an evidence of wisdom to change their opinion and then have the evidence depend on the mere change without saying anything to justify the change."

In another part of his speech, Mr. Bryan quoted what McKinley said in advocacy of the Bland-Allison act.

"He didn't know Mark Hanna then," somebody shouted.

Takes a Hint from His Audience.

After Mr. Bryan had spoken at some length concerning Mr. McKinley's positions now and a few years ago, a man in the crowd cried out:

"Give it to Grover!"

"No, my friends," Mr. Bryan replied, "I am not going to say one word against the Democratic President. I am going to leave history to record that the man who went into office with an overwhelming majority, went out of office supporting a ticket which did not carry a single county in the United States.

"The ticket which has the support of the Administration will not even have the advantage of having died an honorable death, because it was put in the field by those who did not intend to vote for it, and was only put before the people to deceive them and to furnish a ticket for those few Democrats who objected to the Chicago platform, and are still not quite ready to enter the Republican Party.

BIG CROWD AT WHEELING.

Bryan Has Something to Say About a Corruption Fund.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 1.—Mr. Bryan had a big meeting here to-night. Ohio joined with West Virginia in swelling his audience. From Steubenville came many excursionists, including the members of two free-silver clubs. Pittsburg, Penn., sent 1,500 persons.

A farmers' organization marched in from St. Clairsville, Ohio, ten miles away, gathering recruits as it approached Wheeling.

The speaking took place on Wheeling Island, in the Ohio River, and its four bridge approaches, two from the Ohio side of the river and the others from Wheeling, were put to their utmost capacity. It was estimated that the crowd on the island numbered 20,000.

A West Virginia Rumor.

Mr. Bryan in his speech said: "I have heard, since I came into the State, that a prominent member of a corporation had boasted that they had $300,000 to spend in this single State to prevent the Electoral vote being cast for the Chicago ticket. My friends, in times of quiet, in times when people feel no deep interest, money may possibly be expended in such a way as to affect the result of an election.

"But in times like these, when the people are in earnest, money cannot change the result of an election. As against a corruption fund, however much, we place the manhood of the voters of the United States. If they are allowed to intimidate the voters, then the people in this country are helpless to secure any remedial legislation, because every time intimidation is successful it encourages them to try intimidation again.

"Every time corruption is successful it encourages them to try corruption again, and when they win by corrupt means they then enact legislation which secures them, out of the pockets of the people of the country, vastly more than they expended in securing the election."

Talks About Mr. Cockran.

Mr. Bryan went on from this to a discussion of the silver question, and then had a word to say about W. Bourke Cockran.

"I want to call your attention, my friends," Mr. Bryan said, "to this unique situation. You had speaking in your midst to-day a man who says he is going to vote for the Republican ticket—because Mr. Cockran, who spoke here to-day, has openly and boldly declared his intention of voting the Republican ticket. And yet a man who openly says that he is going to vote the Republican ticket is sent around over the country by men who call themselves sound-money Democrats, and who pretend to be supporting another ticket.

"I am not criticising Mr. Cockran's declaration that he will vote the Republican ticket; but I ask you whether in all the history of this country you ever knew a political party that employed a man to make speeches under its auspices when they knew that he was not going to vote for the ticket which they said they were going to vote?"

Possible He May Be Defeated.

In conclusion Mr. Bryan said: "My friends: The results of the campaign cannot be determined until the vote is counted. I may be defeated, but, my friends, I shall find more joy in being my own master as a private citizen than I would find in being somebody's servant rather than the people's servant, if elected.

"My opponents say that it is undignified for me to go chasing about over the country trying to secure an election. I have done nothing in the campaign that I am ashamed of. I do not go before the people begging them to vote for me. I have gone before the people, and if my strength holds out, and I believe it will, I am going before the people until election day, telling them what I stand for and telling them I am going before the people to give them the platform upon which I stand, and to tell them if elected I will carry it out.

"If I want the vote of an employe, I go and talk to the employe himself, and not to the employer, to ask him to deliver the vote of his employes. When I want the votes of men who work upon the railroads, I go to those men themselves, and not to the President of the road. I do not want any advocate of free silver to attempt to influence the vote of a man who works for him. If I am elected, I want to be elected because the voters want me elected."

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers.

They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

THEIR WORK IN WALL STREET.

What Is Said of the Popocrats' Plan to Obtain Funds.

The appearance in Wall Street of a number of Popocratic United States Senators, including Messrs. Gorman, Faulkner, the two Joneses, Blackburn, and also "Lobby King" Phil Thompson, and their scheme to force the heads of certain corporations and trust companies to subscribe to the Bryan campaign, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, occasioned considerable talk in business circles.

It was regarded as a plan bold enough to exhaust the assurance of ward "heelers." Even old politicians said they had never heard of a greater piece of affrontery.

There is no doubt regarding the power of these Popocratic Senators to control legislation during the present Congress, and their influence in the next is not to be ignored.

At present Gorman and his associates control three leading committees of the Senate—the Appropriations, the Committee on Commerce, and the Committee on Inter-State Commerce. They are also in the majority on several other important committees.

So, if any corporation has a bill before the Senate, it will almost certainly come before one of these committees. A railroad company, for instance, cannot erect a bridge across a river without first securing the consent of Congress, and the matter is in charge of the Commerce Committee when in the Senate.

The Pooling bill, in which every railroad corporation is interested, goes before the Inter-State Commerce Committee. Every one interested in appropriations has to look to another Gorman committee. The moneyed interests which will have business with these committees next Winter are enormous. It is only a question of business, so far as these interests are concerned, about subscribing to the Bryan campaign fund.

The Appropriations Committee is composed of thirteen members. Eight are Popocrats—Teller, Pettigrew, Cockrell, Call, Gorman, Blackburn, Brice, and Faulkner.

The Committee on Commerce contains a membership of fifteen, eight of whom are Popocrats. They are Squire, Jones, (Nev.,) Vest, Gorman, White, Murphy, Berry, and Pasco.

The Committee on Inter-State Commerce contains a majority of Gorman's friends, although some of them, like Smith of New-Jersey, cannot be termed full-fledged Popocrats.

Most of the Senators who have been to Wall Street this week have departed, but Senator Gorman and Phil Thompson are still here to look after business. Thompson is supposed to be the man who personally visits the heads of corporations having interests in Congress. He spends much time about Wall Street, and when there is frequently seen in company with Jimmie O'Brien.

TAMMANY CONVENTION TO-NIGHT.

To Name a Candidate for Coroner—The Talk of Congressmen.

The Tammany County Convention will convene in Tammany Hall at 8 o'clock to-night. It will simply nominate a candidate for Coroner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. O'Meagher.

The convention will, if plans that were made yesterday are not changed, nominate a German-American for the office, on the recommendation of the labor organizations.

A committee of the organizations, headed by J. M. Bogert and others, called at Tammany Hall and had a long conversation with John C. Sheehan. They made the proposition that one of their men be named for the only place on the county ticket, and they submitted a few names of men, any one of whom would be acceptable to them.

Mr. Sheehan declined to say what was the result of the conference, but it was plain that the idea to nominate a labor man, and so solidify, as far as possible, the Tammany and the labor vote, was in high favor in Tammany.

There will be very few speeches at to-night's meeting. The usual resolution will be offered and adopted. Mr. Sheehan said yesterday that there would be no adjournment, and that the nomination would be made to-night.

Such arrangements as may be necessary for the convention will be made at a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is also probable that the Congressional nominations will be discussed at this meeting.

Only a few of the Congressional nominees have so far been selected. In the Seventh District there is talk of running Col. William L. Brown against Franklin Bartlett if the fact that Col. Brown's place of business is in the district can be taken to mean that he is not a carpet bagger, for Tammany, which has twice elected Mr. Bartlett, will fight him this year on the ground that he is a carpet bagger.

There has also been some talk about nominating Col. Michael C. Murphy in this district, and perhaps Col. Asa Bird Gardiner may appear as a candidate. In the Eighth Congressional District James J. Walsh will be renominated. In the Ninth Thomas J. Bradley, William J. McKenna, and Andrew A. Noonan are all anxious to get the Tammany nomination against Timothy J. Campbell. Ex-Register Levy is also willing.

Amos J. Cummings will be renominated in the Tenth, William Sulzer in the Eleventh, and probably Col. George B. McClellan in the Twelfth Congressional District. Nothing has been settled about the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, or Fifteenth Congressional Districts.

Since the death of Coroner O'Meagher, whose office is to be filled to-night, Dr. Tuthill has had the place. Dr. Tuthill has been nominated as his own successor by the Republicans.

MAY OBJECT TO THE NAME.

Popocrats Would Make Trouble for the National Democrats.

The Popocratic State Committee, of which Elliot Danforth is Chairman, proposes to make a fight against the right of the real Democracy of the State to use the name National Democratic Party.

The plan now is to wait until all the nominations of the National Democratic Party are filed with the Secretary of State, and then to institute legal proceedings to enjoin the Secretary of State from permitting the printing of the official ballots with the National Democratic Party's name over the Palmer and Buckner column and the ship emblem.

It is understood that the proceedings will be begun by Elliot Danforth. The claim will be that the name comes under the provisions of the ballot law prohibiting the use of the same emblem or the same name by more than one party. The Popocrats are fearful that the name National Democratic Party will attract votes from them not only in the State, but especially in the city.

The matter was discussed at a meeting of Tammany's Law Committee Wednesday. The Tammany men feared that the use of the name on the ticket would hurt their chances in the city, but as it was known that the State Committee proposed taking action it was determined to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Danforth.

Members of the National Democratic Party said last night that they could see no good reason why they had not full right to use the name they had selected. They pointed out also that, even if the courts decided they had not the right, there could be no interference with the ship emblem, and that if it became necessary they could use the name Democratic Party, Reform Organization.

OUTLOOK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Republican Managers Think the State Good Fighting Ground.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Bryan finally has turned westward, and the East will see him no more in this campaign unless he shall take it into his head to make a fresh effort to capture New-York and New-England. He has had his own way thus far, so that it is not safe to predict he will follow the plan presented by the Popocratic National Committee.

It is well known here that the Popocratic cause in the Middle West is in a sad way, and many of the believers in silver who make their headquarters here are telling their friends they are much discouraged with the outlook. The West Virginians who accompany the candidate through their State talk hopefully, even boastingly, of the silver movement in the mining counties, but it is known here that they are much worried by the inroads being made by the sound-money forces.

The Republican National Committee has selected West Virginia as a fruitful campaign ground, and its orators are to be found in every portion of the Mountain State. The fact that some of the most prominent West Virginia Democrats in the past have not displayed a strong free-silver spirit is a source of weakness which Bryan probably has discovered before this.

Mr. Faulkner, for instance, is on record against free coinage at 16 to 1, and some of his speeches on the subject of the National finances are being circulated in the State by the Republicans. At heart Mr. Faulkner has little stomach for his present job of booming Bryan. There are others in the Popocratic camp who also would prefer other occupations. A mistaken notion as to "party regularity" has brought them into their present uncongenial positions.

MR. SCHRAUB LEAVES TOWN.

Will Endeavor to Persuade Mr. Hill to Talk for Popocrats.

Frederick C. Schraub, the Popocrats' candidate for Lieutenant Governor, left this city yesterday for him home, in Lewis County. His plan was to stop at Albany, ride out to Wolfert's Roost, and endeavor to induce Senator Hill to come out for the Popocratic State and National tickets.

Mr. Schraub made an effort to get Senator Hill to come to this city before he made up his mind to go to Albany. On Wednesday Mr. Schraub sent a telegram to Senator Hill which read somewhat as follows:

"Please come down for consultation." The answer to that telegram never came. Mr. Schraub then determined to stop off at Albany and use his persuasive powers with the Senator.

No news as to the success or failure of his effort was given out last night at the Popocrats' headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel.

Chairman Elliot Danforth, when he was asked yesterday if he had received or was expecting a statement from Senator Hill giving his views on the situation, said he had no reason for expecting one just now, although he certainly hoped that Senator Hill would soon be heard from.

"I have hope," said Mr. Danforth, "that Senator Hill will be heard from in a way favorable to our State and National candidates. I believe that it would be a good thing for the Senator and a good thing for the candidates."

Mr. Danforth said he had not yet received word as to when Wilbur F. Porter, the candidate for Governor, would begin his speaking tour. He said most of his speeches would probably be made in the upper counties.

WILL KEEP ON TILL ELECTION.

Bryan Says He Has No Idea of Giving Up Speechmaking.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Oct. 1.—Mr. Bryan talked to about 10,000 persons here to-day. Probably his audience would have been still larger but for drizzling rain. In the course of his speech he said:

"My friends, you must not believe what you sometimes see in the papers, to the effect that I am about to give up. I am not.

"If you will let me do this work by degrees and not compel me to attempt too much, I will promise to keep it up until the evening before election, and on the last day have in Nebraska the only meeting I expect to have in that State before election day."

Just before Mr. Bryan's train left Parkersburg some young women were presented to Mr. Bryan. He told them this was the twelfth anniversary of his marriage and the ninth anniversary of his arrival in Nebraska, and all the young women clapped their hands and gave three cheers for Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Bryan said that he regretted he was not able to celebrate the day at his home.

Albany County Nominations.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The Albany County Democrats in convention to-day made the following nominations: County Treasurer—J. L. Stitt of Altamont; Coroners—Michael F. Connors of Albany, and Michael B. Smith of Cohoes. Resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and candidates were adopted.

The new Democracy has nominated Thomas F. Wilkinson for Congress, a complete county ticket, including John A. McCarthy of Albany, for County Treasurer, and candidates for Assembly in the four districts.

Monmouth County (N. J.) Nominations.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 1.—The Monmouth County Democratic Convention held at Freehold to-day made the following nominations: State Senator—W. R. Stevens of Eatontown; Sheriff—Houston Fields of Freehold; Assemblymen—Henry P. Imlay, Upper Freehold; Albert F. Craig, Asbury Park; Joseph C. Heyer, Holmdel; Coroners—Austin Johnson, Freehold Township; Joseph C. Antonides, Wall Township; John C. Sheehan, Shrewsbury Township.

Frank H. Osborn for Justice.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Frank H. Osborn of Catskill, Greene County, was nominated by acclamation for Justice of the Supreme Court to-day, by the Democrats of the Third Judicial District. The Gold Democrats also met here to-day and nominated Mr. Osborn as their candidate.

Cannot Be a Committeeman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Editor John B. Howe of this city has written a letter to Chairman James C. Truman, of the Executive Council of the State Democratic Committee, declining to serve on that committee. Mr. Howe says his editorial duties prevent his acceptance.

Hinkley's Editor for Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The silver Democrats of the Eighteenth Congressional District met in this city to-day and nominated Richard E. Connell for Congress. Mr. Connell is editor of The News-Press, James W. Hinkley's paper.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant, and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water are neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver, and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

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BRYAN UNDER CRITICISM

"ALIENIST" EXPLAINS WHY HIS WARNING WAS GIVEN.

His Classification of the Candidate as a Mattoid Not Inspired by Malevolence or a Desire to be Unjust—Symptoms Which Made a Word to the People Necessary—Significance of the Diagnosis—A Definition of the Word.

The author of the letter printed in last Sunday's NEW-YORK TIMES, signed "Alienist," which declared that the mental condition of William J. Bryan was unsound, and classed the candidate as a mattoid, has made answer to some of the criticisms of his position which have appeared.

"I observe," he said, "that some criticisms have been made regarding the nature of my letter concerning the mental condition of Bryan, as well as regarding the diagnosis therein suggested. With regard to the first point, you must allow me to disclaim the slightest feeling of malevolence or desire to be unjust.

"Consider the condition and circumstances that confront us. Mr. Bryan has, within forty-five days, made over 200 speeches, and traveled over 8,000 miles. He has made more speeches than all the Presidential candidates before him put together. He is doing a piece of work which would naturally arouse the interest of physicians as well as the personal anxiety of friends. If this extraordinary work of his is attended by certain symptoms that appeal to one who has made some specialty of mental diseases, it seems to me neither unkind nor unwise that a caution should be sent out.

"The very persons who are indignant that I should suggest that Mr. Bryan is a 'political mattoid' have no hesitation in charging him with being a knave or a fool. It seems to me fairer and kinder to assume that his actions are dictated by an unstable brain, than that they are the result of a dishonest personal ambition.

Significance of the Diagnosis.

"Furthermore, some of my critics are evidently entirely ignorant of the significance of the diagnosis which I have made. To say that Mr. Bryan is a 'political mattoid' is not to say that he has a disease of the brain, like softening, or a tumor, but is to say that he is structurally weak in the brain, a misfortune like having web fingers or a convergent squint, but which does not necessarily carry with it any humiliation or shame.

"The idea that it will arouse the sympathies of many persons to charge Mr. Bryan with being a mattoid seems to me ludicrous. At any rate, that is not the question. I seriously laid before the public the proposition that Mr. Bryan is a mattoid, and that, if he is, his election would threaten danger to the Republic. And, surely, it is of vastly more importance that 70,000,000 of people be wisely guided by a sane and healthy ruler than that the sensibilities of Mr. Bryan, if he has any, be slightly wounded."

What a Mattoid Is.

When asked for an accurate definition of the term "mattoid" "Alienist" referred the inquirer to a passage from a German work entitled "Entartung und Genie," by Lombroso and Hans Kurella, which is as follows:

"There is, however, a variety of these (madmen) which permits the appearance of genius and the substantial character of the average man; and this variety forms the limit between madmen and men of genius—the sane and the insane, properly so called. These are what I call semi-sane persons, or mattoids.

"This variety constitutes in the world of mental pathology a particular specimen of a 'genus, distinguished by Maudsley as 'odd, queer, strange' persons of insane temperament, and previously by Morel, Le Grand du Saulle, and Schüle, who regard them as hereditary neurotics, by Raggi as neuropathics, and now by many as paranolacs, a terminology which produces a hopeless confusion."

Bryan to Speak in Indiana.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Mr. Bryan will spend two days in Indiana next week. He will speak at Jeffersonville early Tuesday morning and proceed thence to Indianapolis, where he will spend the night. From Indianapolis he will go the netx day to Hammond, speaking at towns along the way and at Hammond in the evening. A special train has been secured for this trip, and speakers of National reputation will be left at each place where a stop is made to continue the meetings after Mr. Bryan's departure.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—A large American flag was swung to the breeze over Exchange Place, just above William Street, yesterday afternoon by the sound-money business men in that locality. Attached to the end of the flag is a broad strip of bunting on which is the inscription: "A Half-Dollar Cannot Exchange Place with a Whole Dollar." There are now nearly a dozen McKinley and Hobart flags stretched across the streets in the Wall Street district, and not one emblem of the Bryan party.

—About 200 printers attended a mass meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Sound-Money Club last night, at 125 Park Row. The occasion was enlivened by a brass band; and also by a few silverites who became boisterous and had to be put out of the hall by a policeman. The speakers were M. J. Nerney of Troy, M. B. P. Voullaire, M. J. Harrington, Charles E. Abbott, and Prof. William B. Clarke.

—The Wage Earners Patriotic League of the Eleventh Congressional District held an outdoor mass meeting at the corner of Second Avenue and Second Street last night. About 400 listened to the speakers, Simon C. Moot, J. A. Judge, B. E. Paneth, M. Goldwater, and M. Franklin.

—The Committee on Public Meetings of Good Government Club X, at their clubrooms this evening, will have a debate on the following question: "Will the Free Coinage of Silver Benefit the American People?" Mr. I. D. Morrison, affirmative, and Mr. Joseph Levenson, negative.

—The merchants of Bleecker Street will raise a McKinley and Hobart banner at noon to-day in front of 98 and 100 Bleecker Street. There will be a band of music, and Mayor Strong, Police Commissioner Grant, and Abe Gruber have promised to attend and deliver addresses.

—The Merchant Tailors' Sound Money League will raise a McKinley and Hobart banner at the headquarters, 241 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday at 12 o'clock. Messrs. C. C. Shayne and Andrew Patterson will address the league.

—The Republican Sound Money Club, composed of members of the Cotton Exchange, will raise a McKinley and Hobart flag near the Cotton Exchange to-morrow at noon. Speeches and music will be included in the ceremony.

—A ratification meeting of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League was held at its headquarters, between Clinton and Attorney Streets, last evening. It was addressed by prominent speakers.

GOLD FROM ABROAD.

Further Importations Unlikely—Domestic Shipments of Currency.

Two steamships brought in gold from Europe yesterday. On the Teutonic were consignments amounting to $2,858,000, as follows: Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000; Bank of British North America, $1,000,000; the New York Life Insurance Company, $200,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $108,000. The steamship Havel brought $250,000 for Muller, Schall & Co.

The deposits at the Sub-Treasury during the day aggregated $2,250,000, of which $1,250,000 was exchanged for greenbacks, and consequently was added to the Treasury gold reserve. Up to date, something over $40,000,000 of gold has arrived here from Europe since the 1st of August. The advance and firm tone of sterling exchange rates makes it unlikely that there will be any more important importations of gold at present. There are only a few hundred thousand dollars on the ocean coming this way.

The following table, prepared by Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Muhlemann, shows the deposits made at the Sub-Treasury for shipments of currency to various points:

	July.	August.	September.
Chicago	....	$700,000	$1,831,000
Kansas City	....	40,000	200,000
West	....	75,000	150,000
East	....	131,000	44,000
South	$40,000	446,000	800,000
New-Orleans	....	520,000	2,925(000
Total	$40,000	$1,912,000	$6,110,000

The total shipments from July 28 to Sept. 30, inclusive, amounted to $8,062,500. The out-of-town demand for currency is gradually falling off.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, rubber goods, 65 Wooster Street; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. Casparry, millinery, 65 Wooster Street; Holland House.

Gutman, J. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Abbott, linens; Union Square Hotel.

Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Izel, house-furnishing goods, 746 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Jennings, silks, 57 White Street; Imperial Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Balt

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Grocers' Food Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Last Stroke—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wizard of the Nile—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—My Official Wife—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1896.

BLACK AND PLATT.

That was an interesting announcement that Dr. PARKHURST made in yesterday's TIMES, that he "expected to see Mr. BLACK, the Republican candidate for Governor, and have a talk with him some day," and that it was possible that the impressions he derived from the interview "might be conveyed to others."

No well-informed citizen had any doubt what it was that Dr. PARKHURST wanted to see Mr. BLACK about. Of course, he wanted to find out whether Mr. BLACK, as Governor of the State of New-York, meant to be Mr. PLATT'S man or his own man. This is a legitimate subject of curiosity for every citizen of the State of New-York. For a man who has assumed or had thrust upon him the responsibilities that Dr. PARKHURST carries it is really necessary for his own guidance that he should know. Not, of course, that it makes any difference to the election of next month or to Mr. BLACK'S immediate political future. He is as sure to be the next Governor of New-York as he is to live until the new year. The boss of his own party could no more defeat him than could the respectable division of the Democratic Party which supports Mr. GRIFFIN or the regular wing which supports Mr. PORTER. But it greatly concerns Mr. BLACK'S ultimate political future whether, as Governor, he is to be his own man or not.

Why should he be Mr. PLATT'S man? So far as the public knows of the arrangement which terminated in his candidacy, he is under no obligations whatever to Mr. PLATT, who ostentatiously took his hands off when the contest seemed to lie between two of his obedient servants and declined to open the deadlock by becoming a candidate himself. If he had consented, it is a curious reflection that this year even he might be elected. But since he did not expose himself to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, he declined to exercise his prerogative of boss in favor of anybody. As one of his Democratic predecessors in boss-ship, DEAN RICHMOND, used to say, he "let the convention do its own nominating this time." All that he did for the candidate of the caucus was not to put a veto on its decision. Therefore the candidate of the caucus owes him nothing, unless he executed a confidential mortgage of himself to the boss before his nomination.

We see no reason to suppose that he did this. If he did not do it, we see as little reason why, as Governor, he should regard himself merely as the agent of the boss. Mr. BLACK'S political prospects are as bright as those of any man in the United States, and he has thus far done nothing to cloud them. He did at the convention make a speech needlessly and unwisely irritating to the Democrats who were prepared to abandon their party for the present without recanting any of their allegiance to it in the past. But he has since made amends for that indiscretion. He has indicated that he is a man of independence and courage. If, as Governor, he makes good those indications, he is very likely to be the candidate of his party for President four years hence. The Governor of the State of New-York is ex officio a candidate for the Presidency, since he has already shown his capacity to carry the biggest of the doubtful States and the most doubtful of the big States. His office has furnished since the war three candidates for the Presidency and one President, not counting Mr. TILDEN. Moreover, all three have been men distinctly of Presidential quality. If, as Governor, he "measures up" to these men and to the high standard which they and their predecessors have set for the Governorship, his promotion to the candidacy for the higher office will be entirely natural.

But there is one condition to be fulfilled. He must be Governor, and not another, and he must be his own man. If he is a boss's Governor, there is affecting and recent evidence that he will not cut much of a figure in a National Convention. More than that, and this is a consideration which we believe appeals strongly to Mr. BLACK, if he is a boss's Governor, he will not be a good or an honored Governor. Upon the whole, we hope Dr. PARKHURST will carry out his intention of having a talk with Mr. BLACK and his suggestion of communicating the results of it to the public, so far as they concern the public.

"THE ONLY ONES."

"I want you to remember that in this campaign those who advocate the free coinage of silver are the only ones who have a system of finance that they are willing to lay before the American people."—W. J. BRYAN at Harper's Ferry.

In one sense this is true. No other party proposes any change in the standard. We do not see that it is to the credit of Mr. BRYAN that he alone demands a change unless he can show that the change is for the better. The bunko steerer who "has a system of finance that he is willing to lay before" his victim is not on that account entitled to his victim's gratitude or even to his confidence.

Mr. BRYAN proposes to all the Americans who have loaned money, including five millions of savings-bank depositors, that they shall be compelled by law to take in payment silver dollars of an intrinsic value of 51 cents each. That is not exactly novel, but he is the only candidate for the Presidency who advocates any such policy. He is perfectly correct in saying that no other party than his has a change like this to submit.

Mr. BRYAN also proposes that the Government of the United States, which, as the agent of the people, owes some $1,800,000,000—about the same amount as that loaned by the savings bank depositors—shall pay that debt in silver dollars of an intrinsic value of 51 cents each. The bonds are very largely held as trust funds for the investment of the property of widows and orphans, whom the law of every civilized nation undertakes to guard with jealous care. Mr. BRYAN'S policy would inflict very great damage upon these. But the damage to other creditors of the United States would be just as unjust, though not so cruel. The stain on the National honor would be black and indelible. This also is not a novel proposition. It has been made in one form or another very often. But Mr. BRYAN is the only candidate for the Presidency now before the people who threatens such a change. He is entitled to whatever credit such a threat can win for him.

Mr. BRYAN'S assumption in all his speeches on this subject is clearly that the country needs a change of standard because for some years back it has not been prosperous. But this is a pure assumption; it is also an impudent one, because it is directly opposed to known facts. Almost the whole of the depression from which the country has suffered has been due to the fear that the standard would be changed and that the change would be the one proposed by Mr. BRYAN. When, in 1890, the Government began the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver a year and increased its demand notes by the purchase price of that silver, gold began to be drawn from the Treasury. For three years the Treasury was in the position of a banker whose paper was constantly and rapidly increasing and whose assets were declining in value. The certainty that in time the Treasury could not meet its demand notes in gold steadily grew more and more plain, and the time drew nearer and nearer. Hence the apprehension, doubt, and finally panic that paralyzed the energies of the whole Nation. Now comes Mr. BRYAN, with his crazy party, and threatens to do immediately what the country had feared. And he boasts that his is the only party and he the only candidate "willing to lay before the American people" a "system of finance." That is the chief reason why the American people cannot, with safety, elect him.

PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS.

Exports of 50,000 tons of rails this year at prices far below those current here, and 25,000 tons pig to England at $8.93 at Manchester, freight being at least $3.15, indicate unloading a surplus abroad to prevent weakening the markets here. [DUN & CO.'s weekly review.]

The official reports show that during the thirteen months ending with July last there were exported 27,225 tons of steel rails (for railways) and 4,978 tons of iron rails, the value being $774,595. The reports for August and September, not yet published in detail, may show an additional quantity sufficient to make the total 50,000 tons, as stated by DUN & CO. The Iron Age says that the "export orders this year" amount to "about 50,000 tons of steel rails."

These sales "indicate," says The Review, "unloading a surplus abroad to avoid weakening markets here." In the case of rails something more is indicated. The cost of producing pig iron is lower in the South than in any other part of the world, and the price of Southern iron to American buyers is much lower at the furnace than the price of similar English iron to buyers in England. But American steel rails are sold abroad at prices lower by about 25 per cent. than those which buyers in this country are compelled to pay for them. Large quantities have been sold in Japan at a little more than $21 per ton, while the combination price here has been $28 at the mills for a long time past.

It is admitted that in making these sales of rails abroad the manufacturers have undersold their competitors in England and Belgium. If they have rails to sell at $21 or $22, why do they not give Americans a chance to buy them at such prices? If they can undersell the English and Belgians abroad, why do they need a tariff duty of $7.84 per ton to "protect" them against sales of English or Belgian rails in this country? If they have sold 50,000 tons of rails abroad in the last year at prices lower than the English or Belgian prices, by what argument do they attempt not only to justify the imposition of a "protective" duty of $7.84, but also to support an application for an increase of this duty?

These export sales and the significance of them were ignored by Mr. MCKINLEY when he addressed, a few days ago, a delegation from the mills where the exported rails were made, and used the familiar plea that protective duties should be "restored." The truth is that the present duty of $7.84 enables the combined manufacturers to extort $28 for every ton of rails sold for the use of the American people, while the combination sells rails of the same kind to foreign buyers for less than $22 per ton. The advantages of such "protection" appear to be enjoyed by the foreigner at our expense.

A MUNICIPAL LEGISLATURE.

It may be difficult to get much public attention for the Greater New-York charter until after the election, but when that is over, the public mind will be ready to take a keen interest in the subject, and the commission ought to be prepared then to present something definite for its consideration. The commission holds its next meeting on the 15th of this month, and in the meantime the Committee on Draft has before it the preliminary draft prepared by its subcommittee, presumably putting it in shape for the consideration of the commission. It is to be hoped that the small body of citizens who are engaged upon this work will realize its importance and not permit interest in politics or their own private affairs to prevent them from devoting zealous attention to it.

There is a central problem in this task of providing a system of government for the enlarged municipality upon a wise solution of which much depends, and that is the problem of local legislation. At present much of the power to legislate upon purely local matters in this city is exercised by the State Legislature at Albany, and legislative functions are also distributed by State law among the heads of administrative departments in the city. It ought to be recognized as fundamental at the outset that the power to legislate upon the local affairs of the city should be lodged in a municipal legislative body of some kind, chosen by the people of the city and responsible to them. This power should be granted in the charter to such an extent that the State Legislature could not be called upon to concern itself with the regulation or administration of the internal affairs of the city, and the heads of departments should be exclusively executive officers to carry out what has been prescribed by the municipal legislative authority.

The contention is a familiar one that the State Legislature, made up largely of representatives of other communities having no direct interest in the management of the city's affairs and no responsibility to its people, is not qualified to deal wisely with its interests and is apt to be controlled by other considerations than its civic well-being. The principle of self-government requires that the people of the city shall control their local affairs through representatives and agents of their own choosing, and whatever shortcomings may appear in their exercise of the power, it is not likely to be less wise and effective than its exercise by an outside authority, while if they are made responsible for all consequences, they will find a way to correct their errors.

Taking it as granted, to start with, that legislative and executive functions should be separated, and that both should be exercised by local authorities dependent for their existence and support upon the people of the enlarged municipality and responsible to them, the commission should find some way of constituting these authorities so as to give reasonable assurance that their powers will be exercised effectively and wisely. With the administrative departments there will be no great difficulty, but how the legislative body shall be constituted is a question to be studied with care, and one to which every member of the commission should give thoughtful attention in the light of all the knowledge and experience attainable. The point to be insisted upon is that there shall be for the city a legislative body with ample power over the local and internal affairs of the municipality.

PARTISAN OFFICIALS.

Attorney General HARMON lays down sound doctrine in his letter to United States Attorney LASSITER of Virginia. Mr. LASSITER has been acting as Chairman of a campaign committee and taking an active part in politics. Complaints were made, and he has resigned. In accepting his resignation, Mr. HARMON shows that it is for the good of the service. Officers in his position should not only "be in fact fair and impartial, but also they should avoid all circumstances likely to give rise to suspicion that they are or may be otherwise."

It will be noted that this principle, which all can see is indispensable, applies to all active partisanship. It would apply just as clearly to an attorney who was in political sympathy with the Administration as to one that was opposed to the Administration. A prosecuting attorney is an officer of the court, and his duties involve large discretion. It is not right that he should expose himself to the prejudice, animosity, excitement of a campaign. He cannot keep himself impartial. It is nonsense to suppose that he can. If he could, he could not make people believe that he was impartial. And it would make no difference on which side he was acting.

Attorney General HARMON'S principle comes clearly within the one we have advocated, that officers who neglect their duty or impair their efficiency by political activity should be disciplined, to whatever party they are devoted. As for the others—by far the greater number—so long as they render good service, politics should have no influence on their retention or discharge, as it should have none on their appointment.

THE PROVEN PROVED AGAIN.

Those grotesque creatures whose habit it is to advertise their own lack of the reasoning faculty by declaiming against the prevention of smallpox have been much rejoiced of late because the English Royal Commission that for seven years had been studying, or pretending to study, this very simple question, finally made a report not quite so emphatically in favor of compulsory vaccination as all sane people had expected they would do at the end of their ludicrously deliberate investigation. To escape utter condemnation was such an unaccustomed piece of good luck that the anti-vaccinationists naturally overlooked the fact that the Commissioners unanimously proclaimed the value of JENNER'S discovery, and were only divided as to the nation's right to compel all citizens to undergo an operation to which, unless performed with care and skill, certain remote but well-recognized dangers are incidental. It was as much of a triumph as these would-be propagators of a loathsome malady are ever likely to get, and they could hardly be blamed for making the most of it.

Now it is the turn—for the many-a-thousandth time—of people by whom facts and figures are not despised or ignored, to find new confirmation for their belief in vaccination as the safest and surest of prophylactic measures. It will not be necessary for them to show any particular elation, or even to take any particular pains in calling public attention to new support for a theory already safe from any possible attack. Still, it is well that the record should be complete, and therefore is there considerable interest, though not much practical value, in the report, summarized in another column, which was made by the special committee that investigated the recent smallpox epidemic at Gloucester, England.

The work of this committee seems to have been done promptly, carefully, and with intelligence. Its findings are definite and detailed, and its conclusions are inevitable deductions from the data obtained. Nobody—except an anti-vaccinationist—can fail to see from the facts collected that this terribly fatal outbreak of disease was deliberately invited by a simply maniacal neglect of the means that would have made it absolutely impossible. For not one vaccinated person died of smallpox at Gloucester in those dreadful weeks when funeral processions moved in almost unbroken lines through all the city. There was not one exception, even for the proverb's sake, and the rule of safety must go without that poor proof. As it has every other, one can easily pardon the omission.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN CHRISTIAN UNION.

Bishop POTTER has a most happy faculty of touching forcibly and clearly upon the prominent topics of the day, and his annual diocesan address is a model in this regard. In regard to the question of Church unity, as brought up by the Pope's repudiation of the Anglican orders, he appeals to those older symbols antedating the specific councils of the Roman Catholic Church, and pleads for a return to them as furnishing the only substantial basis for true Church unity. As to any speedy achievement of this much desired end the Bishop seems somewhat pessimistic, and fears that its advocates may have to suspend for a time their efforts and wait for a day of better promise.

In commenting upon the Pope's answer we have already expressed the opinion that there is such a thing as Christian union, even where there cannot be organic Church unity, and furthermore that such union, leaving room for diversity of opinion and even of practice in minor matters, is far more valuable than a unity which practically requires uniformity. With regard to such union, we are not at all pessimistic, and point as a basis for optimism to a summary given in our columns to-day of work now being done in this city by a company of men representing every Protestant denomination, to which Roman Catholics and members of the Orthodox Greek Church have been invited and in which there is no reason why they should not share. The Federation of Christian Workers is based upon the idea that the Church has to do with everything that affects man, not merely his spiritual and moral, but his educational, his social, his economic, his sanitary, condition. It believes that a thoroughgoing Christian man will not only be devout and moral, but will be more likely to improve intellectually, hold a better position socially, be more industrious and thus more successful in business, be cleaner and thus more healthy; in fact, be in every respect a better citizen than the man who is not imbued with the Christian idea.

This belief in itself is nothing new. It has been expressed repeatedly by the great leaders of every branch of the Church for centuries. Whatever new there is lies in the method by which it is proposed to secure the end desired. That method is simply cordial Christian co-operation and fellowship. Without raising a single question as to the validity of orders or the apostolicity of Church organization, recognizing each other as loyal to the spirit of CHRIST, and as holding an official position in some part of the great Church of CHRIST, a number of men have joined in an effort to guide the energies of the several communities of Christian believers into active labor for the souls and bodies of their fellow-men. No one is asked by any other to waive or even hide any portion of his personal conviction or preference. Each is at perfect freedom to baptize as he pleases, to administer the sacrament as he chooses. Not that these are looked upon as unimportant, but that they are regarded as means to an end, not the end itself. The end is the building up of the best Christian life in individual men and women. If an Episcopalian can for any reason have a better influence on any one family or community, then he should be the one to exert that influence. If a Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, or Presbyterian can reach the end most effectively, then they should be called upon.

This Federation of Christian Workers is a good thing. It will do good to thousands who stand in need of its help. It will do good in bringing together men of diverse habits of thought and action, but animated by a common purpose, and show them that they agree far more than they differ and that they can work together even when they cannot think together, and that is the true basis of Christian union.

The association for the preservation of Fifth Avenue proposes once more to retain that thoroughfare for pleasure driving throughout the Winter season by banishing trucks from it, above Twenty-fifth Street, between 3 and 7 P. M., from October until June. This is an extremely moderate proposal, and is the very minimum of what is required in order to preserve an approach to the Park for the vehicles to which the use of the Park itself is restricted. The principal owners of trucks and business wagons have been consulted, and are in favor of the restriction. It is hard to see why anybody should oppose it but a misanthropic truck-driver who enjoys incommoding other people. The restriction should be enforced, and the enforcement will give opportunity for replacing the present rough and noisy pavement by one upon which "pleasure driving" will not be a misnomer.

"JEFFERSON had confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government a hundred years ago, when government by the people was an experiment. He had faith enough to trust them, and a hundred years of experience has justified that confidence."—W. J. BRYAN, Sept. 30.

It is ninety-two years since JEFFERSON, then President of the United States, stopped the coinage of silver dollars containing, like those of 1878, 371¼ grains of fine silver. At that time gold was worth a trifle more than its mint value, and was exported; the new silver dollars were worth a trifle more than the cheap and worn foreign silver coins which the Government still received and paid out, and the silver dollars also were exported. Whatever confidence Mr. JEFFERSON had in the people, he would not trust them to keep the silver dollars in circulation when they could pay their debts in cheaper coin. JEFFERSON is a very bad authority for Mr. BRYAN to quote.

"My friends, we are advocating the restoration of that financial policy which was good enough for this country during all the early days of the Republic, a financial policy which had the support of all the leading Democrats who lived before 1873."—W. J. BRYAN, Sept. 30.

Nonsense. You are not advocating the "restoration" of any policy, but the trial of a new and very dangerous one. Moreover, forty years "before 1873" "leading Democrats" like THOMAS H. BENTON and ANDREW JACKSON joined in supporting legislation which placed this country squarely on the gold standard, where it has remained ever since.

The news of threatened disturbances in Jerusalem may be very important. There is no place where religious fanaticism rises to such a height as in that city, and should an outbreak occur, the results would be terrible. On the other hand, this danger is well recognized by the authorities, Turkish as well as European, and in all probability greater effort would be made there than elsewhere to keep the peace. The telegrams are in the stereotyped form adopted by the Turkish authorities when they are getting ready for a massacre. There is the charge that the Armenians are threatening to blow up the Mosque of OMAR and that the Moslem population is becoming greatly excited. Except for the terrible loss of life, we might almost hope that there would be such an outbreak, for it would act, as nothing else could, to stir the French, and especially the Russian, Government to action against the Sultan. France is the hereditary protector of the holy places, so acknowledged in all the treaties since the time of FRANCIS I. and SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT, but Russia has of late years rather usurped her rights. Each would feel under peculiar obligations and would undoubtedly act promptly.

The persons who still insist that a century, whether the nineteenth or any other, ends with its ninety-ninth year and not its hundredth, and that the number denoting another century begins not with one but with one hundred, naïvely present themselves as examples of how easily many minds are confused by the simplest problems. It reminds one of that rather inane mental puzzle about the portrait in a prison, in which the person asked about says:

"Brothers and sisters have I none,
"But this man's father was my father's son."

The slight twist in this statement is enough to entangle the simple brain of many a person who tries to explain the relationship of the person speaking and the subject of the portrait.

Of course the Republicans of Massachusetts in their convention declare for sound money and the familiar tariff policy of their party, but it is a cheering sign of progress to find them denouncing "the voice of sectionalism, resurrected from the tomb where we supposed it lay buried forever." This buried "voice" was wont to be raised chiefly in Republican platforms and speeches, and we are glad that Republicans now object to its resurrection. The nomination of Gov. WOLCOTT by acclamation must be doubly gratifying to him, because he was opposed for Lieutenant Governor on account of his independence when GREENHALGE was acceptable for his ardent partisanship. The latter developed independence in office which won him plaudits while he lived and added to the honors bestowed upon his name when he died, and now WOLCOTT'S known independence seems to be a recommendation even to the politicians of his party.

Senator GORMAN does not talk like a man confident of Popocratic success. He is reported as having "assured" Chairman DANFORTH of the New-York State Bryan Committee that he will help in New-York, that the Popocratic ticket has "more than half a chance," and that Maryland will vote for the free-silver candidate. He gave stronger "assurances" for Maryland in 1895, when that State, to which he devoted his exclusive attention, gave a Republican plurality of 18,700. The Senator can scarcely hope to pull BRYAN through in both Maryland and New-York if he was unequal to pulling GORMAN through in Maryland.

COMMITTED 441 MURDERS.

That Is the Verdict Against a Little Group of Anti-Vaccinationists.

From The London Standard.

The report on the recent epidemic of smallpox at Gloucester, just issued by the special committee appointed by the Board of Guardians during the outbreak, contains evidence of the most striking character upon every aspect of the vaccination question. The statistics alone are worth volumes of argument.

During the epidemic, 2,036 persons were attacked by smallpox, and of these 21.7 per cent. died; but the proportion of deaths to cases was 40.5 per cent. among the unvaccinated, and only 9.2 among the vaccinated.

These figures are sufficiently convincing as they stand, but they do not represent the full strength of the case. The term "vaccinated" only means that the operation had been performed some time in infancy, and does not imply a condition of efficient vaccination, as it is now scientifically understood. For that, revaccination is generally necessary, and the result of careful investigation was to show that, "among the whole 2,036 cases, not a single death occurred in a person who had been revaccinated successfully within not more than ten years nor less than one month before exposure to infection."

It is the fashion, however, to poohpooh statistics of this kind, and some people may be inclined to attach more importance to individual object lessons, of which the report contains many examples. For instance, the whole police force, with their wives and children, were vaccinated or revaccinated, except the wife and two children of one constable, and these three were the only individuals attacked. The constable was a strong anti-vaccinator, but after his family contracted the disorder he submitted with a third child to the operation, and they both escaped.

Again, in the county asylum, which contains 1,481 persons, the disease suddenly appeared, in spite of all precautions, and seized one of the female patients. All the inmates, together with the staff, were immediately vaccinated, and only three other cases occurred, with but a single death.

The case of the Post Office employes is even more striking, because they are specially exposed to infection, both from handling letters and from going their house-to-house rounds. Out of 221 men, only 2 were attacked, and these happened to have missed revaccination.

Dr. Oscar Clark, one of the medical practitioners in the town, had an amusing experience with a determined anti-vaccinator, who forbade his children to be vaccinated. The doctor managed to circumvent him, and performed the operation, with the result that the man took the disorder, while his vaccinated wife and children escaped.

Whole columns of similar evidence might be quoted, proving the protective efficacy of inoculation in the most incontrovertible manner to any one capable of reasoning at all. Moreover, the report contains numerous facts totally subversive of the theoretic views held by opponents of compulsory vaccination. One common argument is that if it were not compulsory people would adopt it voluntarily. The experience of Gloucester shows that, even in the face of a tremendous epidemic, a considerable number of people will still decline to protect themselves and their children until they are compelled.

Another contention put forward in the dissentient report of the royal commission, and generally relied on by anti-vaccinators, is that isolation is an efficient and preferable means of prevention. Here again Gloucester conclusively disproves the theory. Isolation was found perfectly powerless to arrest the progress of the infection amid such a mass of inflammable material.

From this report it appears that the town authorities acted with commendable vigor when once the situation was realized—that is, when it was too late. But perhaps the most instructive thing in the whole document is the story of how Gloucester came to be unvaccinated. In the year 1887, the Board of Guardians decided to give up compulsory vaccination by 12 votes against 10, out of a total body of 53 elected and nearly as many ex officio members. Such is local government by bare majorities.

Hirsch Colonists in Wretched Plight.

From The London News.

For some cause still unexplained, parties of Russo-Jewish emigrants to the Hirsch colonies in Argentina are continually returning, or endeavoring to return, to Russia, and they suffer very great hardships by the way. A party of these returned Jewish emigrants, numbering seventy persons, was landed recently at Constantinople. The Turkish authorities compelled them to find quarters outside the city, where they huddled together in a deplorable and penniless condition.

The Hirsch agency sought to procure for them passage to Odessa, but the captains of Russian steamers declined to take them unless their passports bore the visa of the Russian Consul. That official, when appealed to, refused his visa on the ground that when the emigrants left Russia their permits were granted on the condition that they never returned.

The emigrants then appealed to the Russian Ministry, claiming indugence under the Imperial rescript of May 14 last, which enabled all Russian subjects, including refugees and defalcators, to return to their homes. So far the Ministry have not replied to this appeal, and meantime the appellants are living on the scantiest charity in one of the outer suburbs of Constantinople.

PERSONAL.

—The lawyers of Maine expect that Chief Justice JOHN A. PETERS of Bangor will retire from the bench of the Supreme Court of the State at the end of the October term, because of the condition of his health, and that Gov. CLEAVES will appoint ex-Judge JOSEPH WHITE SYMONDS of Portland to the position thus vacated. Judge SYMONDS was a classmate of Speaker THOMAS B. REED in Bowdoin College, and no jurist in Maine is better fitted to succeed Chief Justice PETERS than he.

—Picture No. 682 in the National Portrait Gallery at London was for many years catalogued as "GEORGE III. and His Staff at a Review." For years after that it had the more non-committal title of "Encampment of the Volunteers in Hyde Park During the Riots of 1880." It turns out to be a review in Phoenix Park, painted in 1781; and the supposed King GEORGE is Gen. IRWIN, then Commander of the forces in Ireland.

—M. BRZUSZKEWISCZ reported to the Milwaukee police the other day that his house had been entered and $25 in cash stolen. While the police were trying to find out how to spell his name all hope of overtaking the thief vanished.

—A monument has been erected at Boulogne in honor of L'HOSTE, the French aeronaut, who first crossed in a balloon from the Continent to England. L'HOSTE performed the journey from France to England on three occasions. In attempting it a fourth time he perished.

—The Milwaukee Wisconsin instances as illustration of the cosmopolitanism of great American cities, that Chicago, which is now the possessor of a statue of ANDERSEN, has also in her public places statues of FRITZ REUTER, LINNAEUS, SCHILLER, and GOETHE.

A FEW MORE STRAWS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

On my way to the Black Hills mines with ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania and a party of thirty-two Eastern capitalists (32 to 1) I felt the political pulse. Through Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska we met ten McKinleyites to one Bryanite. McKinley will carry Bryan's State by 10,000 majority. Even in Lincoln some are betting 5 to 1 on that result. In South Dakota, Populists are steadily flopping over. Gov. Sheldon, Senator Wilson, and the State Treasurer assured me that South Dakota would give a strong majority for sound money. No one has yet accepted my offer to bet $10,000 to $5,000 that Bryan would be defeated. This has been standing before the whole Nation for two months. To-day, I doubt that takers could be found at 10 to 2.

LOUIS LOMBARD,
(The Waldorf, New-York.)
DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 28, 1896.

The Twentieth Century Problem.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your correspondent, Bruz, avails of an excellent illustration, but his conclusions show that he is not in the habit of reasoning correctly. Had he reflected a moment he would have seen that the first milestone is put at the end of the first mile, (not at the beginning of it;) that the second stone is put at the end of the second mile; the fiftieth milestone at the end of the fiftieth mile, and the one-hundredth stone at the end of the one-hundredth mile.

But Jan. 1, A. D. 1, marked only the beginning of the first year, which was not ended until 12 P. M., Dec. 31, A. D. 1; so the second year ended Dec. 31, A. D. 2. The fifty years ended Dec. 31, A. D. 50; the one hundred years ended Dec. 31, A. D. 100, and the nineteen hundred years Dec. 31, A. D. 1900. The twentieth hundred years, therefore, will begin on the morning of Jan. 1, A. D. 1901, just as the first year began on the morning of Jan. 1, the year A. D. 1.

If our friend bought 100 cases of goods he would expect to get those numbered from 1 to 100, both inclusive. If he then decided to buy a second hundred cases he would expect those numbered from 101 to 200, both inclusive. A MACKINTOSH.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The number of articles in your paper on the twentieth century and when it begins makes me feel doubtful whether there was sufficient schoolroom in the city a generation ago.

Some people can never be reached until you reach their pockets, and for convenience let us substitute cents for years and dollars for centuries. Should any of these writers go to the bank with a check for $19, I think they would all be surprised to receive only $18.99, when it was cashed. Let us suppose them finding fault with the paying teller, and that he replied: "That is all right; the next cent does not belong to your $19, for it is the first cent of the next dollar, namely, twentieth dollar."

At this rate we would pay our debts with ninety-nine-cent dollars, which, I confess, is much better than fifty-three-cent coins, but nevertheless would be wrong, according to the school books of the past forty years. So we go to old Father Time and ask for 1,900 years or 19 centuries. Do these writers suppose that 99 years make a century? If so, you must take one year off every century, and, instead of being really 1900, it would 1900 — 19, equals 1881.

But Father Time is honest, and gives us full measure, and 100 years to a century and 1900 years to 19 centuries, so that the twentieth century begins Jan. 1, 1901.

ONE WHO HOPES TO READ THE NEW-YORK TIMES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1896.

When Polly Played for Dancing.

Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Weekly.

When Polly played for dancing her slender fingers flew
Across the flashing ivory keys as if they winked at you.
The music bubbled under the magic of her hand
As if the very notes were mad to join the festive band.

When Polly struck the measure of two-step or of waltz,
The oldest there grew young again and laughed at Time's assaults;
While lovely Sweet and Twenty, and happy Sweet Sixteen,
Went floating light as thistle-down the merry staves between.

When Polly played the lancers you should have seen us bow,
And weave the figures out and in. Would we were dancing now,
With Polly playing bravely, and all the old set there,
Till who'd believe 'twas midnight by the clock upon the stair.

Then Polly played as gayly as the youngest heart can feel,
And, lad and lass, we danced amain the blithe Virginia reel,
If Cupid sped his arrows, be sure his aim was true,
When Polly played for dancing, and the hours fairly flew.

ENGLAND READY TO ACT

IF THE POWERS DO NOT MOVE SHE WILL INTERVENE.

This Statement Published in London, but Not Officially Confirmed—Armenians Arrested on Suspicion in Constantinople—Excitement Caused by a Bomb Explosion—The Turkish Quarter Guarded by a Cordon of Troop sin Peruzagha.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Evening News publishes a news agency dispatch asserting that Great Britain has notified the powers that unless immediate and energetic action is taken by them to effect a settlement of the Turkish situation England will act alone. No confirmation of this statement is obtainable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—Up to Tuesday, Sept. 29, thirty wealthy Armenians, including one Armenian notability, had been arrested on suspicion of having taken part in the recent revolutionary movements. The general opinion is that these persons are wholly innocent.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Yani Kapu quarter last evening by the explosion of a bomb. The police say that the explosion, which did no damage, was the result of an effort on the part of an Armenian woman to get rid of a number of bombs which she had in her possession. She was in the act of throwing the bombs into the sea when one of them exploded. The woman was arrested.

A cordon of troops has been thrown around the Turkish quarter of Peruzagha. This action is believed to be a precautionary measure against trouble growing out of the arrest of certain Turks connected with the growing discontent of the Moslems with the present Government.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Tageblatt says that the Ihdam, a journal of the Turkish Government, publishes an inspired statement that France and Russia are resolved to maintain the integrity of Turkey and the status quo in the East. It declares that Austria concurs in this line of policy.

The statement refers to an article published in the semi-official North German Gazette to the effect that Germany supported the Sultan, and to the fact that Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador to Turkey, presented a photograph of Emperor William to the Sultan a few days ago as proof of German friendship for Turkey.

REBEL ATTACKS IN CUBA.

Spain Trying to Stop the Emigration of Men Liable to Military Duty.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—A band of rebels attacked the town of Canas, near Artemisa, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, yesterday, but were repulsed by the Spanish garrison. Before retiring the insurgents looted a number of stores, and burned several huts on the outskirts of the town.

Of the recently expected 40,000 reinforcements, 30,347 men have arrived up to date.

The rebels derailed a passenger train near Sabanilla, in the Matanzas Province, yesterday, upsetting the engine and the armored car containing the train's escort. Four soldiers of the escort were injured.

Marcelino Elijalde, a prisoner of war, has been sentenced to death for the crime of rebellion.

A Government force under the command of Major Martinez has had an engagement near Pico Tuerto, in the eastern trocha, with a rebel force led by Solano. The insurgents, who occupied an intrenched position, were surrounded and finally dislodged. The rebel loss was fourteen killed, including Maurique, one of their leaders. Of the troops had three men seriously wounded.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The Spanish Government has ordered 60,000 rifles from the Loewes, a German firm of smallarms manufacturers. The weapons are to be delivered in December.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Government is taking energetic measures to stop the emigration of lower and middle class families to which belong young men liable to military service. The Government has learned that several thousand young men have gone to South America, France, and Algeria because they were unable to pay the $400 necessary to redeem themselves from serving with the army in Cuba. Eighteen thousand out of 80,000 men bought immunity in 1895, and there is evidence that fully as many have purchased exemption thus far this year.

CUBAN OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Their Dispatches for the Junta in This City Captured.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 1.—Several Cuban officers conveying important dispatches to be cabled hence to the Junta in New-York have arrived here.

They attempted to land surreptitiously, but were detected and placed under arrest for violating the quarantine laws.

The papers in their possession were taken from them by the authorities.

THE RELEASED DYNAMITERS.

They Were Not Treated with Exceptional Severity in Prison.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, who was Home Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, made a speech to-night at Leven, Scotland.

During the course of his remarks he referred to the recent release of the dynamiters Daly, Whitehead, and Gallagher, whose cases had come before him while he was Home Secretary, but whose release he refused to consent to. He said he implicitly accepted the Government's statement that the dynamiters had been liberated solely on account of their bad health, but, speaking with the fullest knowledge and sense of responsibility, he emphatically denied that they had been treated in prison with exceptional severity. Moreover, when he quitted office there was no ground, according to the rules governing the exercise of clemency, to justify the liberation of a single one of the dynamiters.

WEDDING OF PRINCE OF NAPLES.

The Civil Ceremony to be Conducted in the Royal Palace.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The marriage of the Prince of Naples, the heir to the throne of Italy, and Princess Helene of Montenegro will, it is officially announced, take place on Oct. 24.

It is stated that the civil marriage will be conducted at the Quirinal, the royal palace, while the religious ceremony will be performed at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels. Mgr. Pisicelli, Grand Prior of Bari, will officiate at the church. The civil marriage will be performed by Signor Farini, President of the Senate.

The Austrian Budget.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The Reichsrath resumed its sittings to-day. Dr. von Belinski, Minister of Finance, in presenting the budget astonished the House by declaring that all the estimates of former years had been unreal, and were calculated to deceive Parliament. Taking an average for the last five years, the expenditures had exceeded the estimates more than 22,000,000 florins. The budget was illusory in other respects. Dr. von Belinski stated that he proposed to establish a separate investment budget, to be covered by special rentes. He estimated the expenditures for 1897 at 692,000,000 florins, an increase of 42,000,000 florins.

Count Schouvaloff Must Die.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Profs. Bergmann and Gerhardt, eminent German physicians who were summoned to Warsaw to attend Gen. Count von Schouvaloff, Governor of Russian Poland, who was recently stricken with paralysis, have returned to Berlin. They hold out no hope of the patient's recovery, declaring that his condition is hopeless. Prior to his appointment to the Governorship which he now holds, Count von Schouvaloff was Russian Ambassador to Germany.

The British Guiana Gold Miners.

COLON, Columbia, Oct. 1.—Advices received here from British Guiana are to the effect that the yield of gold in that country is steadily increasing, and mining property is rising in value. Shares in the Barima Mine of the par value of $5 are now selling at $15, and a further advance in value is expected. The greater portion of the gold-producing territory is within the domain claimed by Venezuela.

Injured by a Wounded Stag.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The news has reached here that Duke Albert of Würtemberg has been seriously injured by a wounded stag while deerstalking in the Austrian Alps. The wounded animal charged upon the Duke, throwing him down, and but for the timely arrival of attendants the infuriated stag would have killed him.

Her Machinery Disabled.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The British steamer Lord Gough, Captain Urquhart, which sailed from Liverpool Sept. 29 for Montreal, put into Barrow yesterday with her machinery disabled. It is expected that she will be able to proceed to-morrow.

A Fever Epidemic in Turkistan.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices which have reached here from Merv, Turkistan, show that an epidemic of fever has been raging amonk the Turcomans for some time. During the past two months nearly 10,000 have died.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR CONVENTION.

The Attendance of Democratic Clubs at St. Louis Will Be Small.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The National Convention of Democratic Clubs will meet here Saturday. W. S. McKean opened headquarters a week ago, and has presided in dignified state in practically empty rooms ever since. To-day "Tom" Wand, a Democratic statesman of local renown and an undertaker by profession, called at the headquarters. He found three men sitting silently in the room.

"I came to see about the carriages," said Wand.

"What carriages?" asked McKean.

"For the funeral," said Wand. "Everything's so dead I thought it was time for the obsequies."

McKean just grunted.

Jealousy among local clubs has interfered with arrangements. Then the railroads have not made as good rates as were hoped for. In spite of these and other obstacles great effort has been made to bring a big crowd here. As long ago as Sept. 1 a letter was sent broadcast, in which Secretary Lawrence Gardner said:

"In answer to many inquiries, I take this opportunity to declare that any organization pledging its support to the platform and the candidates of the Democratic Convention held at Chicago will be admitted to full membership in this association, and thereby entitled to representation at the St. Louis Convention of this association, which will probably be the grandest political gathering ever witnessed in this country. It is not necessary in this campaign that organizations should be composed exclusively of Democratic voters or bear any indication of this fact. All will be welcome (without cost) and a handsome certificate of membership given."

Notwithstanding these efforts to drum up a crowd, up to this evening records at McKean's headquarters showed advices of only 1,162 regularly associated delegates coming. These include delegates and alternates, representing only 325 clubs or associations. Of this number 552 delegates are from Missouri clubs, most of them of St. Louis.

Of course, credentials are expected from additional delegates, but it is estimated that considerably more than three-fifths of those who will attend have already signified their intention of doing so. This calculation, generously computed, shows that fewer than 2,000 regular representatives will be present.

The first convention of Democratic clubs, held on July 4, 1888, at Baltimore, Md., was attended by upward of 2,400 delegates, representing 500 different organizations. That convention formed the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and it is counted strange that, eight years later, the attendance here should be materially smaller. Stress is laid on this feature in connection with the fact that the conditions imposed on clubs desiring to join up to this year were not so lax as they now are.

William J. Bryan, Arthur Sewall, and Vice President Stevenson are expected to address the convention. Disappointment has been caused by the fact that other prominent speakers who had been billed to talk have signified their inability to be present, or have gone over to the sound-money ranks. Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior, was to have been here, but he will not come. William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Association's Executive Committee, has declared for the existing gold standard, and he, too, will be absent. Henry Watterson of Kentucky will be another of the absentees.

Chauncey F. Black of York, Penn., President of the association, will call the convention to order. Vice President Stevenson is to be temporary and permanent Chairman. Benton McMillin of Tennessee will also contribute some oratory. The convention will be formally opened at 11 o'clock Saturday. There will be a comparatively brief business session, followed by a recess, during which the committees selected will perform their work. In the afternoon the convention's business will be disposed of, with the exception of a sine die adjournment. During the day officers are to be elected, Vice Presidents chosen, committees selected, and resolutions adopted.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. H. B. Henson of 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street held a reception yesterday afternoon, assisted by Mrs. J. B. Schemerhorn, Mrs. W. E. Stevens of Brooklyn, Mrs. H. Simonson, Miss Johnson, and Mrs. Herbert Plass. Mrs. Henson is a handsome young woman, who was before marriage Miss Virginia Pitman of Brooklyn. The parlor and reception room of the house were well and prettily decorated with flowers and palms. Among the guests received were Dr. and Mrs. Daniele, Dr. and Mrs. Friedenberg, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Chase, Dr. W. H. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Clinton, Dr. John Shrady, Dr. J. Elliott Shrady, Miss Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. William Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. William Ogden, Jr., Mrs. S. A. Tice, Mr. and Mrs. B. Finney, the Misses Wilson, the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taft of Brooklyn, James Pittman, Walter Pittman, Miss Servos, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rogers, Mr. Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg.

—The date of the marriage of Miss Minnie Augusta Moorhouse to Albert Robert Moore is Oct. 27. The Rev. Dr. Thompson of the Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will perform the ceremony.

—The engagement of Miss Annie Wait Knight, daughter of Mrs. Charles Knight of 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, to Mr. Walter J. Clarke, is announced.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Harlem Club met last night to determine on the club's social features for the coming season.

—Mrs. John Jacob Astor will soon go to Ferncliffe, at Rhinebeck.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—The Paschen Building, a four-story brick, on Chestnut Street, near Fourth, was badly damaged by fire to-day. Firemen Reick and Klein were nearly suffocated. Reick may die. The losses are: Paschen Company, crockery, $55,000; World Clothing Company, $18,000; partially insured.

PARIS, Texas, Oct. 1.—Half of the business portion of Ladonia, thirty miles southwest of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. The landlady of the hotel in which the fire started and two others perished.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—One of the foundries of the Chicago Architectural Iron Works and two tenement houses adjoining were burned. Loss, $25,000.

YOUNG WHEELMAN KILLED

THROWN BY ACCIDENT UNDER A HEAVY EXPRESS WAGON.

Walter Harris Fatally Injured on the Way to School—His Bicycle Slipped on a Street Car Rail and Threw Him—The Wagon Driver's Vain Effort to Stop His Team—A Brooklyn Rider Run Down by Another Bicyclist and Badly Hurt.

Walter Harris of 329 East Fifty-seventh Street, while on his way to school on his bicycle yesterday morning, was run over by an express wagon at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street and received injuries which resulted in his death two hours later.

Walter was one of the brightest students in the College of the City of New-York, in Twenty-third Street. He was scarcely fifteen years old, and had recently begun his second year in the college. He was an enthusiastic bicyclist, and always rode his wheel to school in fair weather. When he bade his mother good-bye yesterday morning it was a little later than his usual starting time, and he started off at a rapid rate, going by way of Second Avenue and Forty-fourth Street to Lexington Avenue, which has an asphalt pavement, much favored by bicyclists.

How the Accident Occurred.

He made a long, sweeping turn from Forty-fourth Street. At the same instant a heavy express wagon, drawn by a team of horses, was crossing the same street on the west side, going south at a moderate speed. Walter's long turn took him across three car tracks. As his bicycle struck the fourth rail, instead of crossing it, it slid alongside and threw the rider. He fell directly before the front wheel of the express wagon, and before the driver could heed the boy's cry the wheel had passed over his body. The wagon was stopped before the rear wheel reached the lad, and a number of men ran out from the sidewalk to his assistance. They saw him raise himself on his hands in a vain effort to drag himself from under the truck, and then fall back unconscious. He was taken to the Flower Hospital, where his name and address were learned from some school books which he was carrying in a strap slung over his arm, and his parents were notified. He lingered unconscious for about an hour after his mother's arrival, when his death occurred.

John Stark of 246 East Second Street, the driver and owner of the express wagon, was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he told the Magistrate practically the same story. He that related above. Policeman Madigan, who had witnessed the accident, corroborated the driver's story. Stark was remanded to the custody of the Coroner.

RUN DOWN BY AN AMBULANCE.

C. F. Gallagher's Fatal Accident—The Driver Not to Blame.

Charles F. Gallagher of 546 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was on his way home Wednesday evening, when he started to cross Lexington Avenue at Twenty-third Street. At the same instant an ambulance of the New-York Hospital was coming rapidly down Lexington Avenue, driven by George J. Pitts. The latter saw Gallagher and sounded the gong to warn him. Gallagher evidently mistook the noise for that of a cable car, and stopped short, directly in front of the ambulance. The driver made a vain effort to rein in his horse. Gallagher was struck by the animal and hurled to the pavement, where he lay motionless.

The ambulance had just answered a sick call and was carrying a patient to the hospital. Dr. Callender, who was in charge of it, went to aid Gallagher. He found him unconscious, and had him placed in the ambulance alongside the other patient. He died before reaching the hospital, it was thought from a fracture of the skull. George J. Pitts, the driver, was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, on a charge of homicide. He was released later in the evening upon the confirmation of his story of the accident by two men who had witnessed it.

Mr. Gallagher was a bookbinder, and was fifty years of age.

MICHAEL KELLY RUN OVER.

Truckman Deliberately Whips Up His Horse When Ordered to Stop.

Reckless driving, this time intentional, caused quite severe injury to Michael H. Kelly of 586 Warren Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday.

Kelly, who is 83 years old, is employed by the Department of Public Works, and was placed at the Beach Street crossing, on the west side of Hudson Street, to guard the new bicycle path, the asphalt of which had not become hard.

A burly truckman came along, and when Kelly took hold of the bridle of one of the horses, the driver cracked his whip on the horse's flank, and the latter plunged forward, knocking the old watchman to the ground. The truckman continued to apply his whip, and drove off, leaving Kelly lying unconscious in the street. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, and subsequently was able to be taken home by friends.

KNOCKED DOWN IN PARK ROW.

H. H. Diemal of Herkimer, N. Y., Injured by a Cable Car.

H. H. Diemal, a wealthy lumber merchant from Herkimer, N. Y., was knocked down by a Third Avenue cable car in Park Row, opposite The Times Building, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Diemal is a heavy man, over seventy years old, and he struck the pavement with such force that a small bone in his left foot was fractured, and he also received a contusion of the left thigh.

Park Row is crowded at that hour, and Mr. Diemal, who was hurrying across the tracks, did not notice the car. He was taken into a nearby store, where his injuries were dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and later he was taken to the home of a friend in this city. No arrest was made.

Drove Over a Sleeping Man.

Stephen Ryan of 12 State Street, a driver for the Independence Ice Company, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Court yesterday, charged with driving over Michael J. Schwattigan of Jersey City Heights, N. J. Schwattigan was intoxicated, and was lying in an alley near Cortlandt and Washington Streets. Ryan called out to the sleeping man to get out of the way. Schwattigan did not move, so without further ceremony Ryan drove his ice wagon over him.

Policeman Miller of the Church Street Station put Ryan under arrest, and sent Schwattigan to the Hudson Street Hospital. His right hand was badly injured, but no bones were broken. He was fined $5 for intoxication and sent to the House of Detention to await Ryan's trial. Ryan was held in $300 bail.

Collision with Another Rider.

Henry Kuber, nineteen years old, of 334 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, while riding a bicycle in Bedford Avenue near Ross Street at 8:15 o'clock last evening, ran into another bicyclist and was thrown to the street. His skull was fractured. The other bicyclist hastened away and the police were unable to learn his name. Kuber was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, and may die.

He Ran into a Cart.

Charles Kuerbler, sixteen years old, of 1,041 Third Avenue, was knocked from his bicycle by collision with a cart at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. He received contusions of the left leg and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Houghton—Colt.

The wedding of Miss Martha Gilbert Colt and C. Stevens Houghton took place at the First Congregational Church, Pittsfield, at 11:30 A. M. yesterday. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast and reception at the home of the bride's parent, Mrs. James D. Colt, on Housatonic Street.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Dutton, James Denison Colt of Boston, Samuel Gilbert Colt of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Watson of Tacoma, Mrs. James H. Hinsdale, Mrs. William Francis Bartlett, Miss Edith Bartlett, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Cutting, Miss Adeline Cutting, Miss Carolyn Talcott, Miss Mollie Macy, Miss Katherine Learned, Miss Alice Learned, Walter Dutton, Mrs. Charles R. Treat, Sidney Hubbell Treat, Mrs. L. K. Albro, Miss Mollie Albro, Miss Alice Paddock, Mr. Charles Hibbard, Miss Jennie Russell, Harry R. Russell, Fred Hibbard, Miss Clara Woods-Whiting, Miss Katherine Pingree, and Mr. Henry Dawes, Jr.

The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Judge James D. Colt.

Kennedy—Brower.

Miss Florian Van Antwerp Brower, eldest daughter of Mr. John Brower of East Orange, N. J., and Mr. Louis Edmond Kennedy of Perth Amboy, N. J., the only son of the late Edmond C. Kennedy of San Francisco, were married at noon yesterday at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Orange.

Miss Katherine Brower, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Mr. Fred Settle of Brooklyn officiated as best man.

The large church was well filled with friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom. A wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. The newly married couple will make their future home in Perth Amboy.

Mastick—Warner.

Miss Agnes E. Warner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lucian C. Warner, was married to Mr. Seabury C. Mastick, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of her parents, Osborne Terrance, Arlington-on-the-Hudson, by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, the former pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. Miss Elizabeth C. Warner, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. William Lewis Judkins was best man. Lucian T. Warner and Franklin H. Warner were the ushers. Invitations were extended to a very limited number of friends and relatives. Mr. Mastick is a lawyer practicing in this city.

Knox—Baisley.

Miss Hortense Baisley, daughter of Mrs. James Baisley, and Charles Knox were married at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Young, at the Church of the Puritans, in West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The bride was given away by her mother. Mr. William E. Robinson was the best man and Burdette Kipp, Clarence Hope, and Alfred Rodgers the ushers. The young couple left immediately after a wedding breakfast on their tour. On their return they will reside at 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, where a reception will take place Oct. 16.

Houghton—Colt.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1.—The marriage of Clement Stevens Houghton of Boston and Martha C., youngest daughter of Mrs. James D. Colt, took place in the First Church at noon in the presence of nearly a thousand guests from New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. The Rev. E. L. Clark of the Central Church, Boston, officiated, and was assisted by the pastor, Dr. Davis. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Judge James Colt of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Van Beuren—West.

Miss Helen Lewis West and Edmund Morton Van Beuren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aymar Van Beuren, were married yesterday, in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, New-Windsor-on-the-Hudson, at noon.

Albert Weber Perhaps Insane.

Albert Weber, the one-time wealthy piano manufacturer, who has figured in police court cases frequently for a number of years past, was taken to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital yesterday, to be examined as to his sanity. Weber was driven to the hospital in a carriage with Dr. Washburne of Pelham Manor, N. Y. Weber gave his age as thirty-eight years and said that he lived with his mother in Port Chester.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio is at the Savoy.

—Edwin C. Cushman of St. Louis is at the Clarendon.

—J. C. Bancroft Davis of Washington is at the Albemarle.

—Mrs. Lester Wallack of Long Branch is at the Metropole.

—Col. C. W. Foster, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Yen Nien, Imperial Chinese Commissioner, is at the Waldorf.

—William Spencer and Robert Brake of Baltimore are at the Grand.

—Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany is at the Murray Hill.

—Count B. d'Aramon of Paris and Capt. John R. F. Tattnall of Savannah are at the Normandie.

—Henry Dibblee of Chicago, Edward Mitchell, and Parke Godwin are at the Buckingham.

—Wilson D. Wing of Valparaiso, Chile, and J. E. Aikman of Lima, Peru, are at the Westminster.

—Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, and Sidney Woollett of Newport are at the Everett.

—James L. Ewing and Robert Dick of Edinburgh and J. C. Bowe of Syracuse are at the Netherland.

—Henry H. Head of Baltimore, J. Q. Barton of Washington, and Wilson Jones of London are at the Astor.

—William Blair of Chicago, Thacher Loring of Boston, and George H. Folts of Hartford are at the Windsor.

—George A. Thornton of Pittsburg, John H. Day of Albany, and Walter H. Foster of Boston are at the Metropole.

—John E. Hurst and Horace Burroughs of Baltimore, and Nathaniel Paige of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—F. W. Huidekoper of Washington, D. C.; John D. McDonald of Boston and Mrs. John Knapp of St. Louis are at the Plaza.

—Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Severn Eyre of Baltimore, and Capt. George E. Lemon of Washington are at the Holland.

—John N. McCormick of Atlanta, Joseph C. Sullivan of Philadelphia, and Walter Scott of Richmond, Va., are at the St. Denis.

—Col. John L. Morehead of North Carolina, David C. Robinson of Elmira, and Dr. Heber Bishop of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Justus Thorner of Cincinnati, Charles Dillingham of Houston, Texas, and J. O. Marshall of Columbia, S. C., are at the Marlborough.

—Herman Stump, Commissioner General of Immigration, and F. Stockinger, Austrian Consul General at New-York, are at the Cambridge.

—Lieut. Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, is at the Grand Union.

—Capt. Sarnow of the German Navy and Andrew Hamilton of Albany are at the Hoffman.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—5:05 A. M.—244 West Forty-ninth Street; Margaret Magowan; dwelling; damage, $2,000.

—7 A. M.—135 Suffolk Street; Jacob Weinberg; tenement; damage trifling.

—8:05 A. M.—239 Henry Street; Henry H. Aronow; damage, $25.

—9:30 A. M.—108 Clinton Place; M. A. Rippans; damage, $25.

—10:05 A. M.—59 Lafayette Place; S. N. Wood; damage, $75.

—11 A. M.—830 East Seventy-fourth Street; Pauline Caine; damage trifling.

—1 P. M.—86 Madison Avenue; Margaret Inaz; damage, $5.

—8:30 P. M.—22 Henry Street; George Ball; damage, $90.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A SHOWY AND SPIRITED REVIVAL OF RICE'S "EVANGELINE."

The Old Burlesque Well Received Last Night at the Garden Theatre, Then Opened for the New Season Under Charles Frohman's Management—Beginning of Director Heinrich Conreid's Season of German Plays.

Probably very few persons in last night's large audience at the Garden Theatre remembered the first performance of Rice's "Evangeline" at Niblo's more than twenty years ago, when Ione Burke and Fannie Hayward were Evangeline and Gabriel, Louis Mestayer Catharine; the veteran of "palmy days," J. W. Thoman, the Lone Fisherman, and W. H. Crane Le Blanc, with his inevitable song of "The Old Sexton" and a breakdown between the stanzas. Indeed, "Evangeline" scarcely made an impression in New-York until it was given in 1878 at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. But every habitual theatre-goer recalls many revivals of it, all seemingly successful, and must marvel over its survival of many wittier things of its kind. It has had a longer life, now, than any other stage play not an acknowledged masterwork, like "The Rivals" or "The Beggar's Opera" or "Pinafore" or the late Mr. Barras's "Black Crook." And in the blazing light of 1896 it is seen to bear its accumulation of years well, though the profoundest philosopher would be unable to say why it has survived. Its original text was Cheever Goodwin's first offense—and it is all in imitation of the wearisome punning doggerel of H. J. Byron and Burnand. "Gatherin'" is confused with "Catharine," and there are a hundred other such feeble jokes. They do not provoke a smile.

The piece is handsomely mounted and richly dressed, with as fine an assortment of silk tights as the most observant New-Yorker ever saw. There are a dozen or more extremely pretty girls in the chorus. The Amazons' march is as graceful and precise as it possibly could be. The tunes composed by Mr. Rice and the new selections are all sung with vigor and enthusiasm. The principals are all competent.

Mr. Dixey, of course, can make no more of the voiceless Fisherman than Thoman, Hunter, and Maffitt have made of that rôle in the past, and if we expect more of Mr. Dixey than is his own fault. Mr. Solomon, as Le Blanc, scarcely has the fund of personal humor that has carried some of his predecessors to fame, but he is a nimble and experienced jester, and a good singer of comic songs. Mr. Fortescue is unequaled as a stage caricaturist of feminine traits, and his deep-voiced damsel is always amusing. Miss Bigelow as Captain Dietrich, makes up in exact imitation of Bush's droll pictures of the sage of Wolfert's Roost, and sings a political song in favor of sound money. This was received with cheers last night, and so were all the political "gags," which were all of the same purpose. The exhibition of Bryan's portrait was greeted with some feeble handclapping and a storm of hisses.

Miss Simpson is a comely and tuneful Gabriel, and the new harp player, Miss War, from Paris, is pretty and skillful. The dancing heifer, the accomplished clock, the stack of trunks, and the balloon are all as effective as ever. But the new honors of the performance belong to Theresa Vaughn. She puts so much expression in her share of the doggerel that it seems actually to mean something. Her songs, and she has many of them, are rendered with a measure of good taste and virtuosity extremely rare in the minor drama. She is one of the best comic actresses ever seen here, endowed with genuine talent and a keen sense of humor, and experience has taught her the value of moderation.

The Lone Fisherman	Henry E. Dixey
Evangeline	Theresa Vaughn
Catharine	George K. Fortescue
Eulalie	Violet Potter
Mary Anne	Josephine Fairbanks
Marie	Emma Marsh
Rose	Ida Fairbanks
Blaine	Yvonne La Guerre
Le Blanc	Frederic Solomon
Gabriel	Cheridah Simpson
Felician	May Baker
Capt. Dietrich	Charles A. Bigelow
Boorlooboola Gha	Charles Seagrave
Basil	Edward Chapman
Hans Wagner	Thomas F. Kierns
Chief of Police	Sherman Wade

"DIE OFFICIELLE FRAU."

A New Season, a New Policy, and a Semi-New Play in Irving Place.

That not unimportant dramatic event, the opening of the season at Herr Conried's theatre, in Irving Place, attracted a great throng of people to that usually interesting and often instructive playhouse last evening. It was a throng with many good qualities besides its size, and it is therefore hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that every seat in the building had an occupant, for much more important is the other fact that actors could not desire more appreciative or more discriminating auditors than the German-speaking residents of New-York.

There will not be this year as frequent changes of bill at the Irving Place Theatre as in the past. The manager's purpose is to put on the plays he selects with more regard for scenic effect than hitherto, and he hopes that each of them will attract profitable houses for several weeks. He has abandoned the subscription system entirely and will sell each seat for each performance to anybody who chooses to buy it. This is a complete change of the theatre's policy, and it is difficult not to regret that Herr Conried has deemed it advisable to fall into the ways of all the other managers. His old way may not have been really better than theirs, but some people had an idea or a theory that it was, and will be sorry that they can no longer take advantage of a custom that enabled them to see many plays instead of much scenery.

Last night "Die Officielle Frau" served as the experiment's beginning. Theatregoers with memories running back to '93—not the '93 made memorable by Victor Hugo and the doings of several other men, but the more recent '93—will recall "My Official Wife," a dramatization of Col. Richard Henry Savage's novel of the same name. "My Official Wife" was a pretty bad play, very badly acted except as regards the title rôle. "Die Officielle Frau," made from the same novel by Hans Olden, is a considerably better play, and last night every part in it was intrusted to a competent actor. So it had a chance to succeed, and did—mildly. Perhaps it will run for the several weeks mentioned above, and perhaps it will not. The problem is not an important one.

The new version is somewhat different from its predecessor, especially in the concluding scene, which is a "happy ending," instead of a tragical one. Some of the scenery is decidedly good, and evidently more money was spent on it and the costumes than in the old days would have sufficed for half a dozen better dramas. The ballroom setting for the fourth act compared well enough with any except the most pretentious efforts in that line made by the Broadway managers. The cast was mostly made up of familiar names. Most notable of the strangers was Fräulein Adele Hartwig, who, as the mysterious plotter, proved herself to be possessed of respectable emotional powers, and who, in lighter rôles, is likely to win higher commendation than that just set down. Hubert Reusch was the Sascha. He played it with energy.

Grossfuerst Gregor Gregorowitsch	Carl Zickner
Constantin Weletzky	Max Haenseler
Olga	Wilhelmine Schlueter
Sophie	Gusti Forst
Sascha Weletzky	Hubert Reusch
Boris Weletzky	Julius Strobl
Fuerstin Palitzin	Laura Detschy
Dosia	Marie Reichardt
Die Graefin Ignatieff	La Lothar
Arthur Lenox	Arthur Eggeling
Eine Dame	Adele Hartwig
Major Petroff	Georg Le Bret
Lieutenant Schewitsch	Hermann Schmelzer
Baron Friedrich	Mathieu Pfeil
Fraeulein de Launay	Auguste Burmester

MONEY INCREASE AND PANICS.

Acting Controller Coffin Thinks One a Sequence of the Other.

From The Washington Star, Sept. 25.

"It is not a popular statement just now, but it is none the less true," said Mr. George M. Coffin, Acting Controller of the Currency, to a Star reporter to-day, "that the sudden addition of a large amount of money to the volume of circulation is not a good thing, and this is true whether the addition represents the best money or the worst."

"What facts have you to sustain this assertion?" he was asked.

"We have the facts of the financial history of the United States for the past fifty years to support it," replied Mr. Coffin. "One of the worst financial panics the country ever had was that of 1857, occurring about seven years after the vast discoveries of gold in California and Australia. An investigation of the causes of this panic and depression, undertaken by the Boston Board of Trade in 1858 showed that one of the chief of these was the large volume of gold coin added to the supply of money. It operated in this way: The mine owners had to invest these enormous amounts, and a favorite investment was the building of fast-sailing clipper ships for ocean trade. This was done to such an extent as to increase the tonnage of the United States by 92 per cent. between the years of 1846 and 1856. The natural effect of building more ships than was needed was to greatly cheapen ocean freight rates, and this bore fruit in the importation of foreign goods into the United States for which there was no demand, and which were sold at a ruinous sacrifice. Extracts from this committee's report will be found in Report of Commissioner of Labor for 1886 on 'Industrial Depressions.'

"The panic and business depression of 1873 was directly due to the same cause, with the exception that the increase consisted of depreciated paper money instead of gold. In 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, the total money in the United States was estimated at $452,000,000, of which $250,000,000 was specie and $202,000,000 was State bank circulation. By 1865 the total money had increased to $770,000,000, and in 1873, when the panic occurred, was $774,000,000. This increase consisted almost entirely of greenbacks and National bank notes, only $25,000,000 being represented by specie, as gold and silver were at a premium and not in circulation.

"Again, the panic of 1893 I attribute chiefly to the same cause—undue inflation of the currency—and official figures bear out this view. In 1873 the total money was $774,000,000, and by 1893 this had increased to the enormous sum of $2,323,000,000. This great increase was represented by the restoration of gold to current circulation, due to the resumption of specie payments by the United States, by the large coinage of silver from 1878 to 1890, and, lastly, by the issue of $156,000,000 Treasury notes issued under act July 14, 1890, for the purchase of silver bullion, but redeemable in gold. This was 'the straw that broke the camel's back' in 1893, for not only did this act add $156,000,000 to the volume of currency in a little more than three years' time, but the unscientific method of the increase shook public confidence in the ultimate stability of our currency and hastened disaster.

"Now, if there is any rational conclusion to be drawn from these facts of history, it is that under the operation of natural law any sudden and large increase of the volume of money is sure to induce speculation, and speculation as certainly causes panic and depression of values."

CHEMIST M'ELROY SURPRISED.

Does Not Understand His Wife's Attempt at Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Mr. K. F. McElroy, a chemist employed in the Agricultural Department, when seen to-day concerning the reported attempted suicide in Vienna of a Mrs. Constance McElroy, who was supposed to be his wife, said that he had received an answer to his cablegram of yesterday, which stated that his wife was very low. The State Department has ordered that everything possible be done for the sick woman.

Mr. McElroy states that he had recently remitted money to his wife, and could not account for her being in the reported condition of financial distress.

Disagreed, and Were Reconciled.

About a year ago Sidney Beller, a well-to-do young cloak manufacturer at 12 Waverley Place, married Miss Sophie Manworth, a very pretty Harlem maid. Disagreements arose between them, and these culminated in the appearance, in the morning papers yesterday, of an advertisement in which Mr. Beller notified all persons that he would pay no bills hereafter contracted by his wife, Sophie Beller. For two weeks the young couple have lived at the Crescent apartment house, at 42 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Beller went yesterday afternoon to visit his lawyers, C. R. & C. U. Caruth. While in the office, Mrs. Beller walked in. Beller saw her, and, walking over to her, whispered: "Wife, forgive me; I was wrong. Let us try again." A reconciliation was quickly effected, and last night they had a dinner together in its honor.

Charges Against Mr. McLaughlin.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors yesterday received the formal charges made against County Engineer McLaughlin by Dr. O. L. Jones, and ordered them filed. Twenty days were granted to the engineer to reply.

Among the charges made is that the engineer is incompetent, and that he was overpaid for work done. It is alleged that the Meeker Avenue bridge was built by the Counties of Queens and Kings, the contract price being $94,850. McLaughlin's percentage should have been $4,742.50. Instead of drawing this amount from the counties jointly, it

A FUSION IS ACCEPTED

NEW-YORK POPULISTS INDORSE THE BUFFALO TICKET.

Twenty Representatives of the Party Wrangle at Syracuse—Candidate Lincoln Refuses to Resign, but a Way Is Found to Get Rid of Him—Treasurer St. John Promises Democratic Support for Some Populist Candidates for Congress.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 1.—The People's Party of the State of New-York will vote the following ticket under the cloverleaf emblem on Nov. 3.

The Bryan and Sewall Electors named by the Buffalo Democratic Convention.

Wilbur F. Porter for Governor.

Frederick C. Schraub for Lieutenant Governor; named by the Silver Democratic State Committee.

Lawrence J. McParlin, a straight People's Party man, for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Twenty members of the People's Party responded to the call for a second convention to revise the work of the one held in this city on Sept. 2. The gathering, though small, was not altogether harmonious, and the convention was accordingly held behind closed doors, and newspaper men were not admitted. At the former convention, Bryan and Watson Electors were named, and also the following State ticket:

For Governor—Lansing E. Lincoln of Buffalo.

For Lieutenant Governor—J. Everitt Webster of New-York.

For Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—Lawrence J. McParlin of Lockport.

These men were named with the understanding that they would immediately place their resignations in the hands of the State Committee, to be used if fusion with the Democrats could be arranged at the Buffalo Convention. The committee sent to Buffalo received no recognition, but, according to the Populist leaders who are here, William P. St. John, Treasurer of the Democratic Party, has given assurances that fusion would be made on Congressmen in several districts in the State, provided the Democratic Electors and State ticket were indorsed.

The convention was reconvened to carry out this programme. The most prominent of the men who came here were D. M. S. Fero, Chairman of the State Committee of the People's Party; Messrs. Lincoln, Webster, and McParlin, the nominees of Sept. 2, David Rousseau, Charles Sotheran, Harding Weston, and A. C. Eiske of New-York; J. W. Forrest of Albany, and Capt. William C. Clark of Constantia.

All who came went into executive session first as a State Committee, and at some time during the proceedings they resolved themselves into a convention. The constitution of the People's Party was amended so as to allow fusion to be made. Then it was found that Mr. Lincoln, who had been nominated for Governor, had not resigned. This difficulty was overcome by ignoring the action of the convention of Sept. 2, for the reason that its officers had never been sworn in, and it was therefore declared illegal.

Chairman Fero and Secretary McParlin were sworn in, and the Bryan and Sewall Electors, whose names and addresses had been furnished by Mr. St. John, were indorsed without opposition.

When it came to indorsing Porter and Schraub there was objection. Some of those present thought Mr. Porter too closely associated with Roswell P. Flower to suit Populists, but the programme went through. Mr. McParlin was placed upon the ticket in order that the People's Party might not drop entirely out of sight when the vote was counted Nov. 3.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the protection of the canals and denouncing the Controller for making the $4,000,000 canal bonds issued gold bonds. It was demanded that the balance of the bonds be payable in legal tender, and that bonds of $50 and $100 be issued in the interest of the people. A similar resolution asking an amendment to the Consolidation act, so that New-York City bonds can be issued in small denominations, was adopted.

The platform favors direct legislation, the Initiative and Referendum, an American system of finance, founded upon the free coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and a system of Government notes under Government issue and control; public ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, and general transportation and communication; the control of trusts and monopolies; a graduated inheritance tax in the State, and a graduated income tax in the Nation; and the land tenure to be of use and occupation.

The convention finished its work and adjourned at 6 P. M.

Capt. William C. Clark, who was present and introduced the canal resolution, denounced the indorsement of Porter and Schraub as one which will lose Bryan many votes. Jay W. Forrest of Albany was authorized to make a deal with the new Democracy of Albany on local candidates.

RESIGNS TO BE A POLITICIAN.

A District Attorney Makes His Choice Between Occupations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Francis R. Lassiter, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, has resigned, as a result of a disagreement with Attorney General Harmon as to the extent a Government official could engage in active political work. Mr. Lassiter is Chairman of the Democratic Committee at Petersburg, Va., and presided over the meeting there when addressed by Mr. Bryan.

The Attorney General took the ground that such active participation in politics was improper in a judicial officer of the Government, and so informed Mr. Lassiter. As Mr. Lassiter disagreed with the Attorney General, Mr. Harmon followed up a private conversation with Mr. Lassiter by a letter in which he said:

"Whatever rule may prevail in other departments, it is well settled in this, as stated in my letter, that there is an impropriety in officers like you acting as committeemen to manage and conduct political campaigns. The reasons are so manifest that they should not require more than a mere suggestion.

"The same reasons which are universally held to preclude Judges from active participation in political campaigns apply, though perhaps in somewhat less degree, to all officers concerned in the administration of justice. As United States Attorney you determine whom to prosecute and whom not to prosecute. You conduct or recommend the discontinuance of prosecutions already commenced. You have admission to the Grand Jury room, and indictments are found or refused largely upon your advice. If I concede that you are, as you to-day claimed to be, one of those rare men who are beyond the reach of unconscious operation of feelings of personal favor or disfavor, as I am sure, you are beyond the reach of the conscious operation of such feelings, still the general confidence of the community in your conduct as a public officer of justice is at least at risk if, while holding that office, you so engage in the exciting and often bitter political campaigns in which the entire community is ranged on one side or the other."

Rather than give up active participation in politics, upon receipt of the letter of Mr. Harmon Mr. Lassiter tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted.

Freak of a Demented Man.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 1.—Cornelius Kinney, a consumptive and demented man, appeared on First Street this morning carrying in one arm a white cat and in the other a good-sized yellow chicken. The feet of both chicken and cat were tied with shoe laces in order to prevent their escape. These two pets, as he called them, he endeavored to persuade a prominent jeweler to accept for a valuable gold watch on exhibition in the window. When refused he became greatly excited, and Police Officer Luke Matson appeared on the scene and took him in custody. Kinney's hands were horribly scratched and bitten by the cat in its attempt to escape. When taken before Police Justice Neill he was sent to jail for examination as to his sanity.

TOOK A DOSE OF POISON.

Childish Pique Leads to Charlotte E. Berutich's Death.

Charlotte E. Berutich, the sixteen-year-old daughter of A. P. Berutich, proprietor of the Hotel America, at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, died Wednesday from the effects of a dose of poison she had taken Sept. 12.

Coroner's Physician Schultz, who examined the body yesterday, reported that the girl had committed suicide by taking a quantity of bichloride of mercury.

Back of these facts lies a story of childish obstinacy, to which the girl's death is attributed. Charlotte, who was an only daughter and the pet of her father and mother, had been attending a convent school in Flushing. She came home Sept. 12 to visit her parents over Sunday, and it was out of a dispute with her mother that the trouble which ended in her taking poison grew.

Mr. Berutich, who is heartbroken over the loss of his daughter, told this story of the circumstances surrounding her death to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night:

"My daughter did not intend to commit suicide," he said. "She was worshipped by my wife and myself, and had everything to live for. But she was impulsive and headstrong. When she came home that Saturday she had a dispute with her mother about whether she should return to school on Monday. She spoke disrespectfully to her mother, and as a punishment I told her that she could not go with us to the bicycle parade that evening. She shrugged her shoulders and went to her room. My wife and I went to the parade without her.

"Shortly after we had gone, as I afterward learned, she went to her mother's dresser, and, finding there a bottle of bichloride of mercury, took a lot of it. She became very sick in a few minutes and rang for a hallboy. He called Dr. Sallcrup, who gave her an emetic. When we arrived home she was still very sick and very penitent. She frankly confessed that she had taken the poison to scare her mother and me, and declared that she had no idea of killing herself. Under the care of the doctor and her mother she recovered sufficiently after three days to walk about the house, and we thought she was out of danger. But last Saturday she had a relapse, and gradually grew worse until yesterday, when she died.

"The child had no intention of killing herself. She told us all dozens of times that she did not want to die, and begged the doctor not to let her die. She only took the poison in a fit of childish pique."

Dr. Sallcrup said yesterday that the girl's death had been caused by salivation, which set in Saturday.

Dr. Tamayo of the University of Havana was called in on Sunday and everything possible was done to save the girl.

FIREMEN SAVE TWO LIVES.

An Invalid Woman and a Suffocating Man Carried to Safety.

Mrs. Adeline Corbin, eighty-two years old, and Charles Kittredge, twenty-eight years old, were rescued from a fire early yesterday morning at 244 West Forty-ninth Street. The fire did about $2,500 damage, nearly all of the furniture of Mrs. Margaret Magowan, the landlady, being destroyed. She was about to move, and had only six lodgers remaining.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Reilly, who, with her husband, has a room on the top floor. She smelled smoke, and, awaking her husband, fled from the room, shouting as she ran down stairs to arouse the other inmates. All the others, except Mrs. Corbin and Mr. Kittredge, were able to get out quickly, although they had no time to dress.

The firemen arrived in a very short time after the alarm was given, and were told that the old lady and Kittredge were still in the house. Assistant Foreman T. R. Langford hurried to the top floor. He found Mrs. Corbin in her room, unable to move, as she has been an invalid for several years. She is a heavy woman, but he got her on his shoulders and started down stairs with her. The halls were by this time filled with smoke. He had to break through it and did, but was stopped for an instant by the flerceness of the heat coming from the parlor, where all the flames were. He got her to the sidewalk in safety.

It was at the same time that Fireman Dunn of Truck 4 helped Kittredge to the street. Kittredge had not hurried at once out of the house, but thought he had time to get on some clothing. The lost few minutes nearly cost him his life. Dunn found him half stifled by smoke and stumbling about the room. The fireman led him down stairs and in safety to the street. Kittredge recovered in a little while.

The fire was entirely confined to the parlor floor. It was started, says Mrs. Magowan, by a gas jet. The plumbers have been repairing the gas pipes on this floor, which had leaked a great deal.

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS.

Resources and Liabilities, According to Their Reports.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has completed his tabulation showing the resources and liabilities of the 214 State banks at the close of business Sept. 3, as exhibited by their reports to his department, as follows:

Resources.—Loans and discounts, $167,845,445; liability of Directors, $5,572,019; overdrafts, $201,549; due from trust companies, banks, and brokers, $19,977,257; real estate, $8,765,235; bonds and mortgages, $2,929,983; stocks and bonds, $15,909,374; specie, $13,312,193; legal-tender notes and National notes, $18,500,557; cash items, $18,343,277; loss and expense account, $673,907; other assets, $1,764,445; add for cents, $763; total, $273,796,005.

Liabilities.—Capital, $31,220,700; surplus, $19,988,163; undivided profits, $8,262,971; due depositors, $181,828,696; due to trust companies, banks, and brokers, $17,969,111; due to individuals and corporations, $424,697; due savings banks, $11,968,674; due Treasurer of New-York State, $1,220,873; other liabilities, $910,778; add for cents, $342; total, $273,795,005.

A MAIL COLLECTING WAGON.

The First Experience with a New Device to Save Time.

One of the new mail-collecting wagons designed by Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson was put on regular duty yesterday, starting on its first trip from Station E, on West Thirty-second Street, at 8 o'clock. It is manned by a driver and clerk, and will make eighteen trips daily, collecting the mail from the letter boxes in the district along Broadway and Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Thirty-second Streets.

The letters are sorted in the wagon, and are ready for distribution as soon as they reach the office, thus saving much time. The wagon is 17 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet 4 inches in height. Racks holding six mail pouches are on one side of the wagon, and a distributing table is on the other, boxes for the sorted letters being placed in the front of the vehicle. The body of the wagon hangs low on the springs, the wheels are fitted with rubber tires, and the interior is lighted by gas.

The vehicle is decorated in white and gold and has a rear glass door, and three large windows on each side.

Treasurer E. F. Yarrington Dead.

Edward F. Yarrington, Treasurer of the American Theatre, died Wednesday morning in St. John's Hospital, Sayville, L. I., of appendicitis. Mr. Yarrington was connected with the American Theatre about two years. He was taken ill last Friday, and an operation was performed in the hospital last Sunday. Blood poisoning set in afterward, causing his death. He was twenty-three years old and was married.

TO STOP RACING SCANDALS

MR. BELMONT SPEAKS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB'S PLANS.

A Lively Day for Racegoers at the Gravesend Tracks—Jockeys Warned to Avoid Betting Men—Sloane Fined and Suspended—Will Wallace Has a Hearing—Buckwa Bid Up After His Race—A Match Race Arranged.

Even though the racing was of the commonplace sort, there was enough of incident at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track yesterday to satisfy the demands of the most exacting. Before the racing began, Mr. Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, referred to the recent findings of the club in suspending the licenses of Jockeys Martin and Coylie. Martin has confessed that he had violated the racing rules by betting on the races. Asked as to the reason for Coylie's suspension Mr. Belmont said:

"Coylie has been disciplined for betting. It is true the amount he bet was insignificant in itself, but he is a young lad, and it was deemed important to teach him at the outset of his career that no rule of The Jockey Club is a dead letter. The lesson taught him may be a warning to others. No jockey can bet except through the owner of the horse he rides. If he tries to evade the rules, he does so at his peril, and the consequence is certain exile. The proof may not always be instantaneously available, but when it comes punishment will follow."

Reference was made in the finding of the Stewards to matters that may come before the State Racing Commission.

The Alleged Combination.

"What was indicated," said Mr. Belmont, "was that an attempt would be made to bring a general inquiry into the matter of the alleged combination before the Racing Commission. This will be in the nature of a judicial proceeding with legal effect, and will of course be open to the public. As I am a member of the commission, I can offer no opinion as to the outcome.

"I may say that thus far a vast amount of testimony has been taken before the Stewards of The Jockey Club, but it did not disclose a foundation for many of the allegations. Some judgments already obtained were secured by stumbling on facts, when the Stewards were pursuing inquiries along other lines."

In the finding of the Stewards it was said that all rules of The Jockey Club will hereafter be strictly enforced.

"That," said Mr. Belmont, "was a clerical error. It should have read that all rules will be enforced. Not a single rule has ever been considered a dead letter, and none ever will be. If punishment did not come earlier it was because cases had not arisen under them or because proof was insufficient.

"As to the matter of giving presents to jockeys for any reason, The Jockey Club means to stamp it out. In some quarters there is a disposition to consider that the motive actuating the person giving the present is what governs. The Jockey Club means to stand by the principle involved. The great danger of a system of giving presents is not that it will necessarily corrupt an honest man, but it may serve as a process by which an unscrupulous person would soon learn just who could be tempted and who could not. Jockeys must be free from alliances of any character with men not the owners of the horses ridden by them, men whose sole aim it is to profit by the information they may get from these jockeys."

A deal of maudlin sympathy has been expressed over the expulsion of the young plunger, Riley Grannan, from the tracks which is due in part to the action taken by some ill-advised, but probably well-meaning members of the Metropolitan Turf Association, as the organized body of layers is called. They think that Grannan should have a chance for a hearing before the Stewards of The Jockey Club, and have been talking quite a bit about "high-handed proceedings" and attempts at "redress" for the expulsion of one of their members. If the members of the organization were well advised, they would let the matter drop where it is, and so would Grannan, rather than have the matter aired before the State Racing Commission, which would be obliged to hold a public hearing and place all the witnesses under oath. Possibly some of Mr. Grannan's associates would not wholly like that sort of thing. This sympathy for Grannan and the even less sensible alleged sympathy for "Willie" Martin, had led some of the jockeys to talk about what they would do in case any repressive measures were adopted toward them.

Sound Advice to Jockeys.

So Mr. Belmont had these young upstarts before him just after the first race and gave them some very sensible and sound advice that showed them that the Jockey Club meant business in its campaign against the "crooked" men of the race tracks. They were told in language they could not fail to understand that there was to be no more betting by jockeys, except through their employers, and no more messages from them to the men who are either laying the odds or otherwise betting on the races. The jockeys and their runners, who are generally called valets, were informed that hereafter any communication between them and the members of the betting fraternity would be prohibited, and that a violation of the order would mean the ruling off the tracks of the offender. Jockeys are to remain in their quarters and have no communication whatever with the betting ring. The way in which the matter was put to them convinced them that Mr. Belmont knew what he was talking about, for he told them very frankly that they were and had been watched for some time, and that some of their suspicious acts were already known to the Stewards. Betrayal of stable secrets will be made a serious affair for them if any longer indulged in.

Lord Chief Justice Russell of England and Sir Francis Lockwood were both at the track to see the sport yesterday, and incidentally they saw the administration of some punishment to both jockeys and owners. In the first race, Sloane was left at the post with Palmerston, he deilberately pulling up his mount, as the Stewards believed, because he did not have the best of the start.

Sloane has been a thorn in the side of the starter all this season by his determined efforts to either "beat the flag" or delay starts until he could get the best of it. The new rule, which makes the raising of the gate a start, does not suit the young man, whose head is so much larger than the rest of his body. At Brighton, he led a crusade against the McGinnis starting machine, because he could not "beat it." He has been suspected of attempts to do the same sort of thing with the Clarke machine, now in use at the Brooklyn track, and his being left at the post yesterday was supposed to be a part of his campaign. Palmerston had been backed heavily from 10 to 1 at the opening to 5 to 1 at the close. A lot of money was therefore lost by his being left when the start was made. Under the circumstances, he was considered responsible, and was fined $200 and suspended for the rest of the meeting, which happens to be but one day. That, however, means a loss to him of probably six mounts, or $60 at the least.

Sloane Again in Trouble.

In the very next race Sloane was again in trouble. He rode the winner of the race, Buckwa, and was supposed to ride at ninety-nine pounds. He made that weight all right when he was weighed out in the paddock. When he came to weigh in he was just a pound short of that recorded on the scales at the judges' stand. Clerk of the Scales Fitz Gerald called the attention of the Stewards to the fact, and also informed them that one of Sloane's tricks to get a bit the best of the weight was to stand on his heels when he weighed out and on his toes when he weighed in, so as to get a few ounces the best of the scales. He had been cautioned for this several times, but kept at the practice unless he was watched with the utmost care all the time. Weighed on both scales yesterday, he managed to make just inside ninety-eight pounds, and was passed by the Stewards, though Mr. Fitz Gerald refused to do it without their order. So Buckwa managed to keep the race he had won, but it was by the narrowest of margins, for, had Sloane weighed two ounces less, the horse would have been disqualified. Sloane was a well-frightened lad for a few minutes. So, too, were the plungers who had backed Buckwa at the almost prohibitive odds of 1 to 5.

Buckwa was entered to be sold for $500, which was much below his value. He won the race so easily as to prove that beyond a doubt. So when he was offered to be sold Wyndham Walden, acting for the owners, who propose to reform the selling race abuses, ran him up to $1,500, at which price he would still have been a cheap horse. His owners bid the necessary $5 to retain him. They have now been taught their lesson, for the purse the horse won was worth but $400, and they had no chance to back him to win enough to pay for the protection required by Mr. Walden's bid—$1,000.

J. J. McCafferty, who ran second with Eloroy, got one-half the surplus, so that he made more by running second than he would if he had won the purse. But McCafferty had a grievance which he brought to the attention of the Stewards. He claims that he has not been used fairly at the starts, and that his horses have been constantly getting the worst of it. Hewitt, who rode Eloroy, backed up his claim in this instance, and charged the assistant starter, Murray, with having deliberately held the head of his horse at the instant that the bell was rung for the start, and thus deprived him of any chance of winning the race. Nothing was done in the matter at the time.

All these incidents served to put the crowd at the track on edge. To add to their excitement, it was learned that there was a meeting of The Jockey Club Stewards, at which it was reported that William Wallace, who had come on from Kentucky prepared to do a whole lot of things, was going to demand a hearing and a revelation of the charges against him, and the reason for his practical expulsion from jockey club tracks. Wallace had his hearing. Previous to it he heard a few things as to what the Stewards had learned about his horses and his betting operations, and was a much milder man late in the afternoon, after his interview with the Stewards, than he had been when he arrived at the track. No action was taken by the Stewards on his appeal for reinstatement.

Then came a story that a well-known jockey and another Western owner had been ruled off the track. Neither report was true. As a climax, three of "Joe" Ullman's clerks were arrested on warrants for making a book in New-York City. That wound up the excitement for the afternoon.

McCafferty to Sell His Stable.

McCafferty yesterday made public his intention of closing out his stable of horses during the Morris Park meeting, and of then taking a trip to England. This fact was announced in THE TIMES some weeks ago, and was met with denials from various sources. McCafferty will sell all his horses except three or four yearlings, which he may take to England with him.

Two stake races were on the card for the day, and Belmar won the most valuable of them, the Woodlawn Handicap, for which he was the favorite. This is his fifth successive victory, and shows that Mr. Smith got quite a prize when he purchased him from Mr. Galway. Roundsman was his sharpest competitor, but Belmar disposed of him very handily when it came to a brush at the finish.

Damien won the other stake, the Sea Breeze, which was nothing but a selling race at a mile. He was interfered with badly on the back stretch and knocked back to last place, but Clayton was able to get the horse in hand in the stretch and win rather easily from Rondo and Ben Eder, the other two starters. They had a lively brush for the second money, which Rondo managed to get by a neck.

A private sweepstakes was arranged yesterday, to be decided at the Brooklyn track on Saturday. The three two-year-olds, M. F. Dwyer's Cleophus, J. R. & F. P. Keene's Voter, and the Stockwell Stable's Challenger, are matched at $250 a corner, to race at five and a half furlongs. The club will add $1,000 to the stakes, so as to make it interesting.

Details of the racing are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:17.

1—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. h., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Susquehanna, 136 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Hill)
2—Tillette, Wolf Hill Stable's b. f., 3, 109, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Griffin)
3—Religion, Erie Stable's ch. f., 3, 107 5 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by two lengths; three parts of a length between second and third.

Regulator, 2, 107, 7 to 1, (Clayton;) Passover, 2, 106, 7 to 2, (Sims;) Premier, 3, 114, 5 to 1, (Taral,) and Louise N., 3, 105, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named. Palmerston, 3, 112, 6 to 1, (Sloane,) was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51.

1—Buckwa, Cambridge Stable's b. g., 5 years, by Buckra-Wewa, 99 pounds, 1 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Eloroy, J. J. McCafferty's b. g., 6, 99, 7 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hewitt)
3—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3, 90, 5 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Woodlawn Handicap of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile. Time—1:46.

1—Belmar, Evergreen Stable's gr. c., 4 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 115 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sloane)
2—Roundsman, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 3, 107, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Peep o' Day, J. H. McCormick's b. c., 3, 104, 7 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

Rubicon, 5, 107, 8 to 1, (Hill,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners at this meeting; purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., by Egmont-Vera, 106 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Lewis)
2—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 115, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Arbuckle, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 118, 8 to 1.....(McCafferty)

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

Wayant, 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Maud Adams, 103, 15 to 1, (Hewitt;) Emily Henderson, 103, 12 to 1, (Lambley;) Free Lance, 106, 12 to 1, (Powers,) and Tempestuous, 103, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; the Seabreeze Stakes of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¼.

1—Damien, P. Dunne's b. c., by Strathmore-Beatrice, 107 pounds, 13 to 10.....(Clayton)
2—Rondo, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 105, 4 to 1.....(Davis)
3—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 107, 6 to 5.....(Sims)

Won by three parts of a length; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Hermia, J. Donohue's ch. f., 3 years, by Hermance-Olivick, 100 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Golden Badge, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 3, 103, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Hewitt)
3—Handspun, Kendall Stable's ch. f., 4, 109, 4 to 5.....(Sloane)

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

Declare, 5, 112, 2 to 1, (Sims;) Tomoka, 100, 30 to 1, (Wapshire;) Inheritance, 3, 100, 6 to 1, (Powers,) and Predicament, 3, 100, 15 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

VICTORY FOR THE PRINCE.

The Jockey Club Stakes at the Newmarket Races Won by Him.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns was won by the Prince of Wales's wonderful colt, Persimmon, the winner of this year's Derby and St. Leger. Following is the summary:

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's b. c. Persimmon, by St. Simon, out of Perdita II., 3 years old.....1
Lord Rosebery's b. c. Sir Visto, (the winner of last year's Derby,) by Barcaldine, out of Vista, 4 years old.....2
J. H. Houldsworth's b. c. Laveno, by Ben d'Or, out of Napoli, 4 years old.....3

The other starters were Mr. H. A. Harrison's Knight of the Thistle, the Duke of Westminster's Regret, Leopold de Rothschild's Utica, Mr. McCalmont's The Lombard, T. Phillips's Bay Ronald, Mr. Jersey's (Mrs. Langtry's,) Bride of the Sea, and William Cooper's Kirkconnel. Persimmon won easily by two lengths, and Sir Visto was four lengths ahead of Laveno at the finish. Regret was fourth. Time—2:14 3-5. The betting was 11 to 8 on Persimmon, 14 to 1 against Sir Visto, 66 to 1 against Laveno, 3 to 1 against Knight of the Thistle, 8 to 1 against Regret, 66 to 1 against Utica, 100 to 1 each against The Lombard and Bay Ronald, and 200 to 1 each against Bride of the Sea and Kirkconnel.

The Double Trial Plate, of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds; horses claiming by 6 o'clock the night before the running to be sold at auction for 200 sovereigns, allowed nine pounds; five furlongs; was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's brown colt, Sandia.

In the Welter Handicap, of 108 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs; E. Wishard's bay gelding Hugh Penny and the same owner's chestnut filly Damsel were contestants.

The Malden Plate, of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by C. Littlefield's American bay colt David II.; P. Lorillard's bay filly Pigeon Wing also ran.

In the First October Two-Year-Old Stakes, of 10 sovereigns each for acceptors, with 200 sovereigns added, P. Lorillard's b. g. Glaring was second.

Star Pointer Steps Fast Miles.

READVILLE, Mass., Oct. 1.—The feature of the New-England Breeders' Association meeting today was the free-for-all pace, for a purse of $2,500, which resulted as follows:

Star Pointer, b. h., by Brown Hal, dam ·
Sweepstakes, (McCleary).....1 1 1
Robert J., (Geers).....2 2 2
Frank Agan, b. g., (McCarthy).....4 3 3
Joe Patchen, blk. h., (Curry).....3 4 4
Time—2:04½; 2:04¾; 2:05¾.

In the 2:27 trotting race, for four-year-olds, Venture W., a bay mare by Stambula-Loretta, won in straight heats in 2:20½, 2:21, and 2:21. The Puritan Stakes, for 2:18 trotting stallions, was won in straight heats by Azmon, in 2:13¾, 2:15¼, and 2:18¼. Marion Wilkes getting second money. The other starter, Bingen, was distanced in the first heat.

Kate Mack, by Robert McGregor, won the first, third, and fifth heats of the 2:19 trot in 2:17, 2:15¾, and 2:16¾, the second and fourth going to Copeland in 2:16¾ and 2:18.

Red Silk won the 2:35 pacing race in 2:16¾, distancing the three other starters in the first heat. The 2:35 trot was won in straight heats in 2:20, 2:22, and 2:21½ by Lucy Carr, by Empire Wilkes.

The 2:10 and 2:27 trots were not completed. In the first, Early Bird won the first heat in 2:11¾, Celaya the second in 2:12½, and Nemoline the third in 2:13¾. Castleton won the two heats in the 2:27 class in 2:19 and 2:16¼, Pastoral being second in each and Fernwood third.

DON'T WANT TRAFFIC RESTRICTED.

Cyclists Oppose the Measure to Give Them the Boulevard.

A meeting of the Board of Consuls of the League of American Wheelmen was held on Wednesday evening at the house of Senior Consul J. B. Townsend, 106 East Thirtieth Street. Those present were: J. B. Townsend, George William Oppenheim, Louis Rosenfeld, A. W. Jacobus, A. M. Curtis, Dr. Ottolengui, Dr. M. L. Rhein, W. J. McCormack, John E. Roosevelt, Dr. L. C. Le Roy, J. W. Walters, F. M. Frobisher, T. A. Raisbeck, J. A. King, Theodore Wentz, Julian B. Shope, Eugene A. Crow, George C. Pennell, and B. W. B. Brown.

Many matters of interest to cyclists were discussed, and the condition of the pavement in front of the Eighth Avenue car stables, the condition of the circle at Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, the poor pavement between the car tracks at One Hundred and Eighth Street and the Boulevard, the delay in paving the King's Bridge Road, and the condition of Eighth Avenue since being torn up by the gas company, were fully gone into, and referred to committees, whose reports are to be made at the next meeting of the Board of Consuls.

A long resolution was then passed which was ordered sent to the Board of Aldermen, opposing the passage of any ordinance that would regulate traffic on the Boulevard so that it should be for the exclusive use of wheelmen during certain hours of the day. The resolution concluded by saying: "It is now several months since we called your attention to the facts that drivers of heavy wagons, because of not carrying lamps at night, and because of fast driving across asphalted avenues, and because of turning corners without warning, and because of general disposition to annoy cyclists, have made this city the most dangerous on this continent for a cyclist. And we called your attention to the impropriety of permitting the cable cars to make an exchange station of the intersection of the Boulevard and Columbus Avenue, to the danger of all who cross that point, and since our petition a cyclist has been killed at that point, but the cable cars still make the same use of the spot.

"Now, we again urge upon your honorable body the necessity of passing such regulations as shall correct these evils, and we feel assured that, if this be done, and if the Police Department then carry out the regulations as enacted, the cry for a restricted thoroughfare will cease."

WHEELMEN'S PARADE IN BROOKLYN

To Celebrate the Opening of Glenmore Avenue on Oct. 17.

The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will celebrate the opening of Glenmore Avenue by a parade of wheelmen and of the riding and driving clubs Oct. 17. The committee in charge of the parade is F. W. Sheldon, E. J. Share, F. B. Fullerton, G. T. Stebbins, and G. F. Stringer. They have issued instructions to all who wish to take part in the parade. Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, Thirteenth Regiment, will be Grand Marshal; Capt. W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment, will be Chief of Staff, and Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, Assemblyman Jacob A. Livingston, Senator Julius L. Wieman, Alderman Joseph R. Clark, and the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association will form the military escort.

The first division will be composed of Long Island clubs, the second division visiting clubs, the third division the Good Roads Association, League of American Wheelmen, and unattached wheelmen; fourth division, trade exhibits, and fifth division, riding and driving clubs.

Entries must be in on or before Saturday, Oct. 10.

The paraders will assemble on the corner of Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue at 4 P. M. The line of march will be to Eastern Parkway, to Stone Street, to Glenmore Avenue, to Enfield Street, to Broadway, and return over the same route to Bedford Avenue, down Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, where the parade will be dismissed. The parade will be reviewed by the Mayor and city officials and by the Grand Marshal and his staff from the reviewing stand on Bedford Avenue.

A Bill to Improve the Roads.

Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter is now in Syracuse. He went to that town to meet a committee of the State Granges, to draft a bill which will be presented at the next meeting of the Legislature to improve the roads in the State. Gen. Roy Stone, head of the Good Roads Bureau of the Agricultural Department, and E. G. Harrison of that bureau will also take part in the discussion. Mr. Harrison has been traveling through the State talking to the farmers of the benefits of having good roads, and it is believed that a bill can be framed which will meet the approval of the farmers and the wheelmen.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen will hold a race meet on Saturday, Oct. 17, at the Guttenberg track. There will be three open events—one mile, open; one-half mile, open, and two-mile handicap. The club events will be a one-mile handicap and five-mile club championship. New-York riders can take the Second Avenue, Forty-One Hundred and Thirtieth Street Ferries, and ride down the Boulevard. There will be no admission charged to the track, and nice prizes are offered. Entries close on Oct. 10, with George E. Blakeslee, 554 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

—E. S. Edwards of the Century Wheelmen of New-York, while practicing for his attempt to break the record between New-York and Philadelphia and return, last Sunday, met with an accident just beyond Englewood, N. J., on the road leading to Closter, that completely demolished his wheel. While going at a very lively clip around a bend in the road he ran into one of three carriages that completely blocked the road. Fortunately, beyond a good shaking up and a few bruises, he escaped uninjured. He will probably make the attempt next Sunday.

—The Southern Circuit has been abandoned. It was to begin at Baltimore on Oct. 6. Bald and the other crack riders will go to Chicago to take part in the races to be given in the Coliseum. In December they will return to this city to ride at the six days' meet in Madison Square Garden.

—The Knickerbocker Wheelmen's schedule of runs for this month is as follows: Oct. 4, Bergen Beach; Oct. 11, Tottenville; Oct. 18, Mount Vernon; Oct. 25, Coney Island.

—The Palmer Wheelmen will go by boat to New-Haven to-morrow night and ride back to this city by way of Bridgeport, Stamford, and Greenwich.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey are planning bowling, billiards, pool, and whist tournaments for the Winter.

—"Eddie" Bald, J. Johnson, and J. Michael are talking of making a trip to Australia about the end of the year.

Football Games for Schoolboys.

The Long Island Inter-Scholastic Football League has arranged the following schedule of games: Oct. 21, Latin School vs. St. Paul, at Garden City; Oct. 24, High School vs. Pratt; Oct. 31, Polytechnic vs. St. Paul, at Garden City; Oct. 31, High School vs. Latin School; Nov. 11, High School vs. St. Paul, at Eastern Park; Nov. 14, Polytechnic vs. Pratt; Nov. 21, Pratt vs. St. Paul, at Garden City; No. 21, Polytechnic vs. Latin School, and Nov. 26, High School vs. Polytechnic.

Football at Orange.

The Orange Athletic Club will open its football season to-morrow afternoon on Orange Oval with a game with the eleven of the Newark Field Club.

First Indoor Games of the Season.

The athletics of Company G, Twelfth Regiment and the New West Side Athletic Club, will be held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory Tuesday evening, Nov. 17. The events to be decided will be a 60-yard handicap, 440-yard handicap, one-mile handicap, mile walk, running high jump, 880-yard handicap, and two-mile bicycle race.

HUNTING SEASON OPENED.

Wild Ducks Now in Season—A Chance for Deer.

The hunting season in this State and in the neighborhood of this city opened yesterday. It is now lawful to shoot wild ducks and sea fowl. The quail season will not open till November.

It is yet early for the duck shooters to journey to Great South Bay or along the coast.

The only ducks that have as yet been seen in the Great South Bay, which is a favorite hunting place of hundreds of gunners, are black ducks, teal, and coots. These three varieties are not present in any great numbers, but still they will afford hunters a chance for a shot. Since the passage of the law prohibiting the shipment of ducks in the Spring months the occupation of the pot hunter has been gone and the legitimate hunter has had better sport.

Cold weather will, however, bring in the ducks, and a northeast storm is pretty sure to send the wild fowl southward. A few belated snipe are still to be found on the sand dunes along the bay.

In Sullivan County for fourteen days hunters may shoot deer legally, if they can find any, in the Towns of Highland, Lumberland, Cochecton, B

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS PROTEST

Attempt to Shut Off Nominations in Hudson County.

The Hudson County Committee of the National Democratic Party yesterday filed with County Clerk John G. Fisher a protest against the recent sharp trick by which ex-Sheriff Davis and the Bryan and Sewall Democratic County Committee attempted to shut out the National Democrats from making county nominations by filing the Bryan and Sewall local candidates as the nominees of the National Democratic Party.

The protest is made on these grounds:

"The candidates do not represent the National Democratic Party, as falsely stated in said certificate and petition.

"They do not represent the principles or any principle of the National Democratic Party.

"The National Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled in the City of Indianapolis on the second and third days of September, 1896, abandoned the name and repudiated the revolutionary principles of the Democratic Party, the party represented as its regular nominees by the candidates named in said certificate and petition. None of the candidates named in said certificate and petition are in any way connected with or allied to the organization of the National Democratic Party.

"The effort now made by said candidates to filch the name of the National Democratic Party is a bold and palpable attempt to perpetrate a fraud upon this organization, and a scheme to disfranchise those objectors and other citizens of Hudson County who represent the principles of the National Democratic Party.

"The candidates named in said certificate and petition cannot, as a matter of fact, represent, nor can they with consistency, honor, or manhood pretend to represent at the same time the antagonistic principles of the so-called regular Democratic Party of Bryan and Sewall and the National Democratic Party of Palmer and Buckner.

"Candidates representing the name and principles of the National Democratic Party will be regularly placed in nomination by certificate and petition of nomination filed in your office within the time required by law. "A. J. CORCORAN,

"individually and as President of the County Committee of the National Democratic Party. "RYNER J. WORTENDYKE,

"Individually and as Secretary of the County Committee."

County Clerk Fisher was absent when the protest was presented and it was filed with Deputy Edward Gritten. He said he did not know what Mr. Fisher would do in the matter.

VREEDENBURGH WAS SOBER.

He Had Drunk Only Ten Beers and Six Whiskies When He Was Robbed.

George Vreedenburgh, who gave his address as Staten Island, had a gold watch valued at $125, a diamond stud equally costly, and $30 in gold when he went to the Morton House on Saturday night with two women whose acquaintance he had made on the street. He was watchless, studless, and moneyless when he told his story to the police of the Mercer Street Station a few hours later. Yesterday Detectives Worden and Rooney arrested on Broadway, at Thirty-second Street, May Wilson and Mabel Clarke, both of whom refused to give their addresses.

Vreedenburgh was notified of the arrest, and promptly identified both women. When they were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Patrick Farrel, porter of the Morton House, recognized them as the women who were with Vreedenburgh on Saturday.

The women stoutly protested their innocence, declaring that they were respectable and had not gone to the Morton House or any other hotel with Vreedenburgh. The police denied that they were respectable, and added certain details about Miss Clarke's past career, including the statement that, as Dora Ruggles, her picture is 3,508 in the Rogue's Gallery. Miss Clarke fainted, and fell to the floor. She was carried from the court.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of the Wilson woman's brother, testified that her sister-in-law worked in a down-town hotel and lived with her at 505 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and that the police had lied about her.

Vreedenburgh admitted that he had had ten or twelve glasses of beer and six or eight whiskies at the New-York Athletic Club before he met the women. He insisted that he was not drunk and had made no mistake in his identification. He did not pick the women from a number of women. The detectives pointed them out to him and asked him if they were the women who robbed him, and he said they were.

Magistrate Crane adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-day. He said that he did not believe that the prisoners were respectable, but he was in doubt as to the legality of the identification.

BURIED IN A SAND SLIDE.

Children Caught in the Bank and One One Suffocated.

A crowd of small boys was playing about the sandhills in Cornelia Street, near Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. For several weeks contractors have been carting away loads of sand from this point, and the side of the sandhill facing Cornelia Street is almost perpendicular and nearly ten feet high. At some points the bank has been undermined.

While the children were playing, the bank began to cave, and then fell toward the children. Most of them took to their heels and escaped in safety. Two were caught under the cave-in, and were buried completely out of sight. They were William A. Wickham, a lad of five years, who lived with his parents at 253 Cornelia Street, and John M. Jackson, aged eight years, of 255 Cornelia Street.

The children who escaped ran to the Wickham home and gave the alarm.

In a few moments young Jackson was dug out. He was not seriously injured, but was unconscious when rescued. There were contusions about the back and legs. Young Wickham was at the bottom of the cave-in, and it was some time before the boy was reached. When he was finally pulled out it was found that he was dead. His body was bruised in many places, but death resulted from suffocation.

COOPER UNION STUDENTS.

Many Classes Opened Yesterday—Hundreds on the Waiting List.

The young men and women who have been successful in securing admission to the classes in Cooper Union began their studies for this season yesterday. The day school for women held its first session with 250 students and over 100 are waiting for admission. The class in stenography numbers 45, and there are 25 learning telegraphy.

The scientific department held its first session last night. The first year's class numbers 320, and 500 applicants are on the waiting list. The second year's class numbers 70, the third 50, the fourth 30, and the fifth 25. The students who complete this course receive the Cooper Medal and Diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The evening classes in the art department will open next Monday. Miss Mary A. Vinton has been appointed Principal of the Woman's Art School, the position having been made vacant by the resignation of Susan N. Carter, after twenty-four years of service. R. Swain Gifford, National Academy, who has been a teacher in oil painting, has been made art director. The name of R. Fulton Cutting has been added to the list of Trustees. Otherwise the Faculty and Trustees remain the same as last year.

Sea Cow in Winter Quarters.

Betsy, the sea cow in the Central Park menagerie, was removed to her Winter quarters in the monkey house yesterday. The tank she had been occupying in the lion house is wanted for the accommodation of Caliph and Miss Murphy, the hippopotami which have been passing the Summer in a tank just west of the Arsenal. They will be removed to-day.

EVERY THINKER A FIGHTER.

Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut Advises the Commercial Travelers.

A rousing meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League welcomed ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut yesterday to the headquarters at Broadway and Prince Street. Col. John H. Black presided and John W. Scott of New-Jersey made the opening address. Then ex-Gov. Waller was introduced.

"The issue that concerns us now, and that makes every able-bodied thinker a fighter on either one side or the other involves our honesty as men and as a nation," he said. "If there is one thing which shows more than another the dangerous tendency and demagogism of the forces against which we are contending, it is the insidious appeals they are making to what they call the 'plain people.'

"The demagogues who flatter poverty to take advantage of it have never known, as some of you may have, and as I have, what poverty is. In such a country as ours, where the poor man of to-day is the rich man of to-morrow, poverty may not be a virtue and prosperity is not a crime. Capital and labor should not be classed, as demagogues class them, the enemies of each other, for they are mutually dependent, they are naturally friends.

"It is the lack of silver, they tell the 'plain people,' that is the cause of the hard times we are suffering, but they fail to tell them, if this is so, why the times were prosperous in 1885, in 1890, or in 1892, when we did not have as much silver or other money as we have to-day. They fail to tell them that after the so-called demonetization of silver, and up to 1893, this country never enjoyed greater business prosperity, and the workmen never received better wages or steadier employment, or lived better or saved more. The silver agitation began with fierceness and violence in 1893, and the really bad times commenced with it. Is it a wonder? If a great business house, having immense transactions at home and abroad, and largely upon credit, too, should begin to agitate new schemes for meeting its obligations, and should talk so that creditors would hear about paying 53 cents on a dollar, how long would its credit remain unimpaired, or its business prosperity continue? Not for six months, and yet this has been the situation of this great business Nation of ours for more than three years, and the present depression and hard times are the legitimate and logical results of it."

MAYOR STRONG PRESIDED.

Edward Lauterbach Talked Honest Money to the Dry Goods Men.

Mayor Strong presided at yesterday's meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club at 350 Broadway, and was heartily cheered as he took his place on the platform. He introduced Thomas McDougall, of Cincinnati, as one of Major McKinley's most intimate friends. Mr. McDougall's speech related principally to the personality of the Republican candidate. "A more thorough gentleman than Major McKinley," he said, "and one who has the interests of his country more deeply at heart, cannot be found." Mr. McDougall said that McKinley was loved by the people of Ohio, and that his State would give as big a Republican majority as New-York would give.

Edward Lauterbach was the next speaker. In introducing him Mayor Strong said that no man mixed with all classes of people more than he, and that his opinion was of great value.

Mr. Lauterbach denounced Senators Stewart, Teller, Jones, Dubois, and the other silver Senators as traitors. He told the history of the demonetization of silver in 1873, and said that Teller and Jones were among the strongest supporters of the measure. Then the Nevada mines principally produced gold, and it was to the interest of the owners of these mines to have a gold standard. When the gold mines played out and the silver mines became prolific those two Senators changed their views and now want free coinage.

"We have enough merit in our glorious record as a party," said Mr. Lauterbach, "to be able and not afraid to tell the truth. Those traitors, representing mine owners in the United States Senate, clutched us by the throat, and it was our crowd that brought a good deal of the present disaster upon our country. Cleveland is to blame for a good deal of it, but let us assume our fair share of the responsibility. Those scoundrels forced us in a moment of weakness into the adoption of the Sherman Purchasing act, which was the beginning of the present trouble."

The Down-town Metal and Machinery men, organized to help in the campaign for honest money, met at their headquarters, 98 Liberty Street, yesterday, and heard addresses by Charles A. Moore, Lewis S. Silvia, and C. L. Waterbury. The organization has 600 members.

The Drug Trade McKinley Association met at 59 Maiden Lane and completed arrangements to participate as a body in the big business men's parade, which will take place on Oct. 31.

SALE OF POLICE PENSIONS.

A Practice Which Commissioner Parker Will Try to Stop.

Commissioner Andrews is making an investigation of the assertion that money lenders charge exorbitant rates of interest for advancing money to police pensioners. The Commissioner said yesterday that he did not believe that the practice had been going on for more than two or tree months, and that he did not think there were more than a dozen cases. It is said, however, that there are about sixty cases. In the United States Government, he said, the sale of pensions was not allowed, and he did not think it was permissible in municipal departments. If he finds that the sale of police pensions is illegal the practice will be stopped at once.

S. Witzler of 822 Broadway called at Police Headquarters yesterday with the claims of sixty-one pensioners. Bookkeeper Gott refused to pay the pensions to him. Witzler then said he would bring all his clients with him to Police Headquarters to-day.

SENTENCED TO PRISON.

But Bindernagle Will Run for Freeholder Just the Same.

Phillip Bindernagle, the Hudson County Freeholder, recently convicted of keeping a gambling house known as "Little Monte Carlo," in Union Township, was yesterday sentenced to State prison for one year. No fine was imposed.

Judge Hudspeth denied the motion for a new trial. Mr. McDermott at once applied for a writ of error, and Bindernagle was bailed in $5,000.

Bindernagle at once went to a meeting of the Freeholders, then in session in another part of the Court House. When the meeting adjourned he told his colleagues that the report that he had relinquished the renomination given him as Freeholder of Union Township was not true. He said that an effort had been made to force him out of the race, but he had made up his mind to run, in order that he might be vindicated at the hands of the people.

Changes in a Brokerage Firm.

Clermont H. Wilcox, senior partner in the firm of Wilcox & Co., bankers and brokers at 66 Broadway and 17 New Street for twenty years, retired from the firm yesterday, but will still be associated with them, and have his office at the same address. John S. Baird, who was formerly associated with Mr. Wilcox in business for ten years, resumes his relations with the firm as general partner. The firm will be represented on the New York Stock Exchange by William M. Savin. The third member of the firm is Joseph D. Baldwin.

Schultz Pleads Not Guilty.

Herman Paul Schultz, who was indicted for arson in the first degree Wednesday, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I., General Sessions, and pleaded not guilty. He said he was too poor to engage counsel, and Hugh O. Pentecost was assigned by the Judge to defend him. Schultz was then committed to the Tombs.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

Monthly Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Mintage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during September, of $1,806,034.93. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $385,910.50, and cash in the Treasury decreased $2,191,945.43.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business Sept. 30 were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,260; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,621,790.26; debt bearing no interest, $372,471,685.64; total, $1,221,457,-685.90.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $584,534,328, an increase of $867,-850; the total cash in the Treasury was $849,642,772.44. The gold reserve was $100,-000,000. Net cash balance, $141,154,455.10.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $22,946,111.12; the total at the close being $162,771,811.21. Of silver there was a decrease of $3,200,-856.57.

Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $16,583,237.01, against $16,619,914.95 at the end of the previous month.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency states the outstanding banknote circulation at $238,552,-030, an increase during the month of September of $4,025,581, and since Sept. 30, 1895, of $20,789,793. The circulation based on bonds is $214,667,694.

The coinage executed at United States mints during September was: Gold, $3,-140,922; silver, $2,754,185, of which $2,700,-100 was in standard silver dollars, the seigniorage on which was over $800,000.

The official monthly statement of Treasury receipts and expenditures was issued to-day. It shows the receipts for September to have been $24,584,244, and the expenditures $26,579,535, leaving a deficit for the month of $1,995,291.

The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year to date were $79,175,550, or at the rate of $316,700,000 per annum. The expenditures for the quarter are stated at $104,369,679, or at the rate of $417,478,-716 per year. The deficit for the quarter is $25,194,000. This ratio of receipts to expenditures would, if carried through the year, make the deficit $100,000,000 at the end of the twelve months ending June 30, 1897. As compared with the first quarter of 1895 the receipts are $6,500,000 less now than then, and the expenditures $9,000,000 more. The principal items of increase in expenditures are in the civil establishments, which show an increase of $8,000,000, and in interest, which has increased from $9,448,-164 to $10,071,003, as compared with the first quarter of 1895.

The receipts for the first quarter of 1896 show a decline in customs, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1895, of nearly $9,000,000. Internal revenue receipts show a slight increase, and miscellaneous receipts an increase of nearly $2,000,000, due to the coinage of the silver seigniorage. As compared with September, 1895, the receipts are $3,000,000 less in September, 1896, and the expenditures $2,-000,000 more.

COULDN'T FACE THREE WIVES.

Explanation of a Witness's Absence from a Newark Court.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—William Bach, complaining witness in a case before Judge Kirkpatrick, this morning was present when court opened, but disappeared before the case was called, and has not yet been found.

Charles Halle was arrested on the night of Sept. 6, charged with firing four shots at Bach. Halle claimed Bach had been too attentive to Mrs Halle, and he simply wanted to frighten him. Halle was held for trial, and Bach was released under $200 bail as a witness. His mother went on his bond.

When court opened this morning, Bach was present. There were three women in the courtroom. Upon catching sight of them, Bach edged toward the door and escaped. When Bach did not respond to his name, Assistant Prosecutor Hood asked that his bond be forfeited and a bench warrant for his arrest issued. Frank McDermitt, counsel for Bach's mother, opposed this. He explained that Bach appeared to have four women who claimed him as husband, and that three of them were said to be in court.

Judge Kirkpatrick smiled grimly, and said that if the man had four women looking for him, and three of them were together, there was pretty good cause to get out. The Judge said, however, that unless Bach was produced by adjournment of court to-day the bond would stand forfeited. The protection of the Court was extended to Bach until a reasonable time after he would be released, if he would appear and testify.

Mrs. Bach started out to hunt up her son. Halle's counsel told his client he guessed the State would have to abandon the case, as Bach was not likely to face such lively music as the women appeared to threaten.

According to the stories of the women who were present to-day, Bach first married a young woman in Orange. She was one of those present this morning. He next went to Brooklyn, and there married Annie Sahr. He next came back to Newark, and married a third woman. These were the three present to-day. Just where the fourth woman came in did not appear.

A Railroad Station Robbed.

ETNA, N. J., Oct. 1.—The New-Jersey and New-York Railroad station here was entered by burglars last night. Twelve dollars in cash and about $60 worth of tickets were taken.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—182 MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board.

32D ST., NOS. 34, 36, AND 38 WEST.—First-class board; handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished; references.

47th ST., 3 EAST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; parlor, two bedrooms, dining room, private bath; private table; no other boarders; cuisine and attendance unexcelled.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29TH ST, 14 EAST.—Handsomely furnished Room; private bath; for gentlemen; reference.

47th ST., 3 EAST.—Elegant parlor floor, four rooms; private bath; suite, private bath; breakfast; valet attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as competent chambermaid and laundress in small private family; best references. B. V., 1,140 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist with washing and ironing or do waiting. 483 Amsterdam Av.; Hussey's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; 4 years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class cook and laundress; one year's reference; please state wages. R. M. N., Box 109 Times.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family, who understands her business; city references; wages, $30 to $35. A. F., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; take entire charge of kitchen; city reference. C. B., Box 269, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Welsh woman; best reference; to go out cooking by day or week. Mrs. Achille Meyer, 212 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a first French cook and pastry maker, with reference; in private family, or club. H. V., Box 70, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; assist with washing; in private family; city reference. 354 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a good cook; competent; in private family. 106 East 52d St.; no cards.

COOK.—In small private family; city references. 219 West 18th St., grocery store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; understands his duties thoroughly; fine decorator; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; speaks several languages; just disengaged; best city references. T. P., 152 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man, Swede, as first-class butler; perfectly reliable and sober; highest references as to character and ability; wages, $50. Trustworthy, Box 860 Times, Up Town, B'way.

BUTLER.—Englishman; height, 5 feet 11 inches; good city personal reference; disengaged through family going away. J. Farden, 458 4th Av., care of Murphy.

BUTLER or VALET.—In private family; by a young man, (28,) who fully understands his duties. A. B., Box 122, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man, with thorough knowledge of his duties; A1 references. Swede, Box 128, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man; 25 years old; good appearance; just disengaged; first-class city references. Joseph, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swedish butler; private family; first-class New-York and Philadelphia references. 50 Prospect Place.

BUTLER.—French; first-class in every respect; with references. A. N., 888 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to find a position for his coachman, who has been in his employ for the past ten years and has proved to be a thoroughly competent and trustworthy man. Floyd-Jones, 2 Exchange Court.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his colored coachman; fully recommended as first-class city driver; willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly. Cooper, 210 10th St., William's Bridge.

COACHMAN.—City or country; best references for honesty, sobriety, and general fitness; Dane; aged 35; thoroughly understands care of horses. George Jurgens, care of Hewlett & Lee, 182 Front St.

COACHMAN.—First-class references; willing and obliging; understands steam furnace; married; country preferred. J. R., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a Frenchan; well recommended in every respect; willing and obliging; no objection to country. A. T., 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Swede; city or country; make himself handy. Anderson, 78 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; seven years' reference. Hussey, 483 Amsterdam Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By an excellent workingman; trustworthy, reliable, and industrious; is highly recommended by lady for a good situation; married; state conditions, &c.; wife understands poultry, &c. Mr. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married; experienced in orchids, graperies, stove, and greenhouse plants, and care of a private place; best references. English, Box 210 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; first-class man in all branches of the profession; in charge of gentleman's place; best reference. Gardener, 73 East 4th St.

GARDENER.—Large experience in all branches; Scotch; married; no children; references. D. L., care Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man as second man or useful man in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. I. T., Box 291, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, Swiss, 17, as second man or useful boy in family; honest and good worker. Adolph, 107 West 26th St.

SECOND MAN.—By young man; age 20; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; would go to private family. J. Higgings, 32 Amsterdam Av.

SECOND MAN.—English; age 24; thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent references. W. P., Box 198 Times.

SECOND MAN.—By competent young Englishman; first-class city references. E. T., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a second man; excellent references. E. Town, 312 East 41st St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a colored man as waiter; personal reference. P. H., 580 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MARRIED ENGLISHMAN WANTS STEADY position; country preferred; competent, sober, faithful; can valet; best references; speaks French. Westchester, Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

TUTOR FOR BOYS, COMPANION, or VALET.—With family or single gentleman going abroad. Address and refer to Messrs. Sypher & Co., 28th St. and 5th Av., E. Langley.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Experienced French nurse to take charge of one child; must have best references; good wages to good girl. Call, Friday, at 19 West 76th St.

WANTED—A Protestant chambermaid and seamstress with city reference. Call, Friday morning, from 10 to 12 A. M., at 48 East 67th St.

WANTED—A first-class waitress for the month of October at 531 Madison Av. Call between 10 and 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; baking a specialty; first-class city reference. 71 West 44th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French Parisian couple; wife competent cook; understands pastry, bread, all kinds desserts; husband competent butler; in private family; good references. D. P., 152 West 25th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, together; one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class waitress. M. T., 1,227 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, WASHING, IRONING, and housecleaning, by a respectable woman, with undoubted reference. Costello's bell, 152 East 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by day; do any kind of work. A. K., 1,227 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Home or day; will make alterations on cloaks or costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by day; good cutter, fitter, and trimmer. 108 West 46th St., Dressmaker.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a thoroughly competent French nursery governess; take entire charge of children; good management; understands kindergarten; neat sewer; highest references. D., 228 West 37th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Canadian lady as housekeeper or any position of trust; capable of taking entire charge of servants, &c.; highest city reference. N. N., 1,227 Broadway.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in marketing, shopping, charge of servants; in first-class family; in family of young married couple; first-class reference. System, Box 213 Times.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl for housework in a small family; reference. 3 West 118th St., janitor's bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By respectable young girl as houseworker; good plain laundress; no cards; city reference. 406 West 31st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; country preferred. 411 West 54th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; fine hairdresser; good sewer; first-class reference. G. B., 366 Lexington Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a woman to go out by the day as laundress or housecleaning; best reference. Mary Hagan, 337 West 41st St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best reference. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl to take care of young baby or growing children or assist with light chamberwork; city and country references; no cards. 819 East 48th St., care of Mrs. James Joice.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By an English maid; fluent French; hairdressing; good seamstress; massage. M., Times Agency, 90 8th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; can take man's place; best of reference; present employer. 1,690 Broadway, Mrs. Dick.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in a private family; city reference. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; good references. 206 West 17th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman by day, week, or otherwise. Annie, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Competent; neat; trustworthy; city reference; wages, $18. 157 East 52d St., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experience; reference; Remington. C. R., Box 210 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; understands his duties thoroughly; fine decorator; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; speaks several languages; just disengaged; best city references. T. P., 152 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man, Swede, as first-class butler; perfectly reliable and sober; highest references as to character and ability; wages, $50. Trustworthy, Box 860 Times, Up Town, B'way.

BUTLER.—Englishman; height, 5 feet 11 inches; good city personal reference; disengaged through family going away. J. Farden, 458 4th Av., care of Murphy.

BUTLER or VALET.—In private family; by a young man, (28,) who fully understands his duties. A. B., Box 122, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man, with thorough knowledge of his duties; A1 references. Swede, Box 128, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man; 25 years old; good appearance; just disengaged; first-class city references. Joseph, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

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COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to find a position for his coachman, who has been in his employ for the past ten years and has proved to be a thoroughly competent and trustworthy man. Floyd-Jones, 2 Exchange Court.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his colored coachman; fully recommended as first-class city driver; willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly. Cooper, 210 10th St., William's Bridge.

COACHMAN.—City or country; best references for honesty, sobriety, and general fitness; Dane; aged 35; thoroughly understands care of horses. George Jurgens, care of Hewlett & Lee, 182 Front St.

COACHMAN.—First-class references; willing and obliging; understands steam furnace; married; country preferred. J. R., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

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GARDENER and FARMER.—By an excellent workingman; trustworthy, reliable, and industrious; is highly recommended by lady for a good situation; married; state conditions, &c.; wife understands poultry, &c. Mr. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married; experienced in orchids, graperies, stove, and greenhouse plants, and care of a private place; best references. English, Box 210 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; first-class man in all branches of the profession; in charge of gentleman's place; best reference. Gardener, 73 East 4th St.

GARDENER.—Large experience in all branches; Scotch; married; no children; references. D. L., care Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

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WANTED—A first-class waitress for the month of October at 531 Madison Av. Call between 10 and 12.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

38 WEST 59th ST.,

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

116 WEST 59th ST.,

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896. COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES. LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30. Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal.)

6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Madison Square, N. Y., and 78 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Rugby Military Academy.

91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West.

Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 23. Send for illustrated year book.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR of MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL. New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal. Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

THE MISSES MOSES, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City. Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School. Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29.

L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master. 241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

DRISLER SCHOOL, 9 EAST 49TH ST., FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal. A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL 622 FIFTH AV.

A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 34th St. L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D. Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts. Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12. 7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 91st St.

Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.

Family and Day School for Girls. KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 84th year, October first. 32 W. 40th. MISS DAY and MISS REED.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys,

721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 77th school year begins September 23d. HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AV., will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 84 WEST 40TH ST. 32d year begins Sept. 23. Building now open from 9 to 12 daily. Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

MISS ANNIE BROWN. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING, 160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST. Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS CHISHOLM. School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Miss MARY E. MERRINGTON, Miss RUTH MERRINGTON, } Principals. Boarding department opens October 1. 181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A. Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL, Boarding and Day School for Girls. (Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location. 176

GAINING GROUND EACH DAY

REPORTS THAT ARE MADE TO NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Complete Ticket to be Put in the Field in Connecticut—Col. Fellows Talks on the Sound-Money Outlook—The Prospects in the South—Preparing for the Notification of New-York's Candidates on the State Ticket.

Carlos French of Connecticut, who has been for years a member of the Democratic National Committee, was a visitor at the headquarters of the National Democracy yesterday.

Mr. French has resigned from the committee of which James K. Jones is Chairman, and has enlisted with the sound-money cause. Mr. French said it was the intention of the National Democrats of his State to nominate a complete ticket and perfect an organization in as many parts of the State as is possible in the limited time before election. The convention will be held in Hartford Oct. 8.

Col. John R. Fellows called on National Committeeman Tracey and arranged for a speaking tour through Tennessee and West Virginia. Meetings will be arranged in Nashville, Memphis, and Chattanooga, and other large centres. He will rest until the middle of next week before taking the stump again. He has made twenty-five speeches since the Chicago Convention in New-England and in the West and South. He is in demand in the Southern States.

"With a little more time in this canvass," he said, "or if we had been as well organized immediately after the Indianapolis Convention as we are now, I feel satisfied that we should have carried a number, possibly half a dozen, of the Southern States for Palmer and Buckner. The sound-money Democrats, wherever I have gone, are active and aggressive and determined to leave nothing undone to defeat the candidates of the Chicago Convention. I have received information from Alabama which justifies me in the belief that if some assistance is given to the sound-money Democrats in this State, they may take the State away from the silver Democrats.

"I shall be somewhat disappointed if Kentucky is not taken out of the Bryan column. A few sound-money Democrats will probably be elected to Congress in Kentucky and Tennessee. I expect from what I have heard that the Republican delegation in Congress from that section of the country will be very large."

The State Committee is preparing for the notification of the candidates of the party for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Ex-Gov. Flower is Chairman of the Notification Committee. He is now in the North Woods on a vacation, and was intending to remain for about a week or more. His secretary called at State Headquarters yesterday and said that the ex-Governor would be present on the occasion if he found it necessary to cut short his vacation. The notification will probably take place, as originally arranged, at Cooper Union, next week.

State Committeeman D. J. Van Auken has written to the National Democracy's State Committee, from Geneva, Ontario County: "The situation here is most encouraging; we have a large club, with fine rooms. We are gaining many members every day, and they are mostly among the wage earners. We have the means and the disposition to make an active campaign, and we are doing it."

The speech of Judge Dennis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals, indorsing Daniel G. Griffin, the National Democracy's candidate for Governor, has received wide distribution in the northwestern part of the State, where for years Judge O'Brien has been influential in the councils of the Democracy. Judge O'Brien no longer actively participates in politics, but he responded readily to the requests of his friends to make a speech when the citizens of Watertown decided to serenade Mr. Griffin. He said, among other things:

"Parties this year are hopelessly divided. The great party that the gentleman whom you are here to congratulate to-night has in the past served so well, and which I, in my humble way, served somewhat, or endeavored to serve, is hopelessly divided. It is not divided upon men nor in any factional sense, but it is divided upon principle. Some of the old members of the party, and a great many of them, too, say that the convention which undertook to speak for the party at Chicago has forced upon us new issues and new doctrines, differing from those received in the past by the great party which they undertook to represent.

"While I do not wish to say, or even to intimate, much in regard to the issues of this canvass, I must say that I concur in that view. It seems to me that our representatives at Chicago have given to us new doctrines and new issues and have enlarged the limit of the platforms which were heretofore formulated by that great historic party. We can all assemble here and congratulate the gentleman upon the honor which has been conferred upon him, without any partisanship, and I may add that as a member of the Judiciary I feel entirely safe in joining in it. I have said before that this honor was not a result, and could not have been a result of any political manipulations."

National Committeeman Tracey said yesterday that reports from some parts of the State indicated that more than one-half of the Democratic vote in some localities has joined the National Democracy.

"There is a great demand for Democratic sound-money speakers," he said. "The requests which come to me here are not alone from this State, but from others in the West and South. A letter from Mr. Bynum says it is the same at the Chicago headquarters."

Chairman Bynum of the National Executive Committee is expected at headquarters in this city Saturday or Sunday.

MEN NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

Those Selected by the National Democracy Throughout the State.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party had a number of reports yesterday from the Congressional nominating conventions up the State.

Many nominations were made, and at once reported to the headquarters in East Twenty-third Street. One nomination, that of Capt. Henry Metcalf, of Ulster County, had been made a day or two ago. When the officers of the organization went Wednesday to file the certificate of nomination with the Secretary of State, it was learned that the new name of the party was not of record.

Captain Metcalf came to this city yesterday and conferred with National Committeeman Charles Tracey on the subject. It turned out that the certificate as to the change of name from the Democratic Party Reform Organization had been sent to Albany Wednesday, and Captain Metcalf was assured that as soon as the paper reached the Secretary of State the trouble would be obviated.

It is doubtful if ever such speedy work in the way of organizing a party has been done in this State before. It was just a week after the machinery was created, at the Brooklyn Convention, that the Congressional nominations were made in many of the up-the-State districts.

The Chemung-Schuyler-Seneca-Steuben District Convention, held at Watkins, nominated Demerville Page, a well-known lawyer of Hornellsville, Steuben County. Mr. Page was the candidate of the United Democracy of that district for Congressman four years ago. His opponent was the present Republican candidate, Congressman Charles W. Gillet of Addison, Steuben County.

The Washington-Franklin-Essex-Warren-Clinton District, the Twenty-third, held its convention at Whitehall and nominated Winfield A. Huppuch of Sandy Hill, Washington County. Mr. Huppuch is the Vice President of the Standard Wall Paper Company. He was unanimously nominated for the Assembly by the old Democratic organization of Washington County in June, but declined to make the canvass as soon as he read the Chicago platform, and promptly sent in his resignation as a member of the County Committee. Mr. Huppuch was a few years ago associated with the firm of William Campbell of this city and was a member of Tammany's Sagamore Club in Harlem.

At Mount Morris, Livingston County, where the convention of the Livingston-Wyoming-Genesee-Orleans-Niagara District, the Thirtieth, was held, L. B. Cummings of Castile, Wyoming County, was nominated.

The candidate of the Putnam-Dutchess-Ulster District, the Eighteenth, is Capt. Henry Metcalf, a retired army officer. Capt. Metcalf is a West Pointer and a resident of Cold Spring, Putnam County, where he has been prominent in various movements of local importance, such as improving the roads of the county. He is a son of Dr. John T. Metcalf of this city.

Leslie M. Pell Clarke of Springfield, Otsego County, was nominated at Schenectady by the convention of the district including Greene, Schoharie, Otsego, Schenectady, and Montgomery, the Twenty-first. He was born in this city forty-three years ago, and has repeatedly been a delegate from Otsego County to Democratic State Conventions, among them the June convention at Saratoga. He promptly repudiated the work of the Chicago Convention, was sent as a delegate to Syracuse, and thence to the Indianapolis Convention.

Oscar M. Wood of Dexter, Jefferson County, was nominated at the convention of the Twenty-fourth District, held at Watertown. He is a merchant of wide acquaintance, and he will be supported by the members and sympathizers of the old organization in the district.

The Orange-Rockland-Sullivan District Convention, the Seventeenth, which was held at Newburg, nominated Robert A. Widenmann, the Chairman of the National Democracy State Committee.

Judge Francis O. Mason of Geneva, Ontario County, was the nominee of the Cayuga-Ontario-Cortland-Wayne-Yates District Convention, held in Auburn. Judge Mason is an Amherst man, and was County Judge of Ontario County for five years, ending 1878. He represented the county in the Assembly of 1862. He was Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee last year.

The convention of the Chautauqua-Cattaraugus-Allegany District, the Thirty-fourth, met at Jamestown, and nominated Staley N. Wood of Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County. Mr. Wood is a prominent Democrat in the southwestern part of the State, and for many years was a member of the State Board of Assessors.

FOR THE BIG BUSINESS PARADE.

Gen. Porter Elected Grand Marshal—Preparing the Plans.

The Business Men's Republican and Sound-Money Association met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. The meeting was attended by delegates from thirty-eight trades and organizations.

The following officers were elected for the permanent organization: President—Mayor Strong; First Vice President—Charles F. Homer; Second Vice President—Frank Brainard.

The Nominating Committee decided that the Presidents of the various sub-organizations at present or hereafter to be represented should constitute the remaining Vice Presidents of the association, and that one delegate be chosen from each organization to constitute the Executive Committee.

Gen. Horace Porter was elected Grand Marshal of the parade to be held Oct. 31. A committee of five, consisting of Charles E. Quincy, Frank Brainard, Col. E. V. King, W. E. Webb, and Charles H. Sherrill, was appointed to confer with Gen. Porter concerning the arrangements for the parade.

The Grand Stand Committee consists of Alexander Caldwell, John L. Baker, and George L. Seabury; the Committee on Badges of Col. Eugene F. Conklin, T. A. Twyeffort, and Alexander Caldwell.

It was estimated that more than 125,000 sound-money men would take part in the parade. Invitations to review the procession were sent to Major McKinley, Garret A. Hobart, Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, ex-President Harrison, and Frank S. Black.

SPEECH BY SENATOR GRAY.

Strong Declarations in Favor of Palmer and Buckner.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 1.—Senator Gray of this State made the principal address this evening at a meeting held in the Auditorium to ratify the nominations of Palmer and Buckner. In the course of his address Mr. Gray said:

"We are met here to-night as Democrats, to uphold the time-honored principles of the great party of which most of us are members. We are here, Delaware Democrats, to ratify and support the nominations of our party for State and county offices.

"Our presence here to-night means our protest, our solemn and emphatic protest, against the perversion of Democratic doctrine contained in the platform lately adopted at Chicago, and the prostitution of the organization of the Democratic Party to its promulgation and support.

"The propaganda of the silver mining interests, represented by the Silver League, capturing easily the newly-formed Populist Party, set to work to compass the subjection of the Democratic Party to the accomplishment of its selfish ends. It had shrewd and able management and ample pecuniary resources. How well it accomplished that work, the Chicago platform, its candidates and the consequent demoralization in the ranks of the Democratic Party all too plainly declare.

"What a picture this unholy alliance of McKinley and Bryan presents. One supplements the other, and between the two low prices and cheapness are to be banished from American soil. Speak, Mr. Bryan, and tell us what you mean. Is the silver dollar to conform to the gold standard, by reason of legislative fiat, or are all debts to be scaled and all prices raised by a new and cheaper standard? You cannot mean both.

"I assert that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would at once put this country upon a silver monometallic basis. Gold would disappear from commerce and become a commodity, and all the attendant consequences of a panic, commercial disaster, and painful readjustment to new conditions would be matters of actual experience. The prices of all the necessaries of life would enormously increase when measured by the silver standard, while wages would lag in the rear, as they have always done in like situations.

"And this is not mere assertion. It all depends upon the truth of Mr. Bryan's proposition that free coinage at 16 to 1 would make silver bullion worth 129 cents in gold throughout the world.

"You can't transfer by legislative edict a great profit to the pockets of any class without by the same edict taking it from somebody else. And who that somebody else is I have already in part shown when I spoke of the depositors in savings banks and other banks. But the most important class who would have to pay the piper in this dismal dance are the men and women and children who work for wages, and whose wages must be subjected to a cruel discount to satisfy the discontent of this so-called debtor class, of whom we hear so much."

Mr. Gray then went on to discuss the causes of the decline in the prices of the necessaries of life and of the staple commodities that enter into daily consumption.

He concluded his speech by asserting that while he disagreed with the Supreme Court upon its decision on the income tax case, he believed such a tribunal of last resort should exist. He paid a marked tribute to President Cleveland for the course pursued by him in suppressing the Chicago railway riots.

Centenarian Will Vote for McKinley.

CANTON, Oct. 1.—A letter was received from J. H. Cowdin, Delphos, Ohio, stating that his father-in-law, William Scott, who was 100 years old last February, will take great pleasure in voting for McKinley, because he represents thorough American principles.

Franklin Bartlett for Congress.

The New-York State Democracy of the Seventh Congressional District met in convention last night and unanimously nominated Franklin Bartlett for re-election to Congress. About 50 delegates were present. P. J. Connelly presided and T. F. Murray acted as Secretary.

MACKAY CABLE TO HAITI

INJUNCTION DESIRED ON THE GROUND OF CONSPIRACY.

Suit Brought Against Both the French and American Companies by Order of the United States Attorney General—A French Monopoly's Alleged Efforts to Connect with Our Shores Off Coney Island—The Complaint Voluminous.

The project to connect the United States with Haiti by a direct line of telegraphic cable, in which John W. Mackay and others are interested, is in danger of interruption in consequence of a suit brought by order of the United States Attorney General. A bill of complaint was filed by United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane in the Federal Circuit Court in this city yesterday.

The suit is brought against La Compagnie Française des Cables Telegraphiques, the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, and the United States and Haiti Cable Company. The complaint covers forty typewritten pages, and it alleges that the defendant companies are combining and conspiring together for the purpose of monopolizing a part of the trade and commerce between the United States and the several States thereof and foreign nations, to the irreparable injury of the people and business interests of this country.

An injunction is asked to prevent the defendants from carrying out their alleged unlawful agreement and from establishing their connecting cables on the shores of the United States. Part of the work of laying the cable between this country and Hayti, it appears, has already been accomplished. The American end of the cable starts from Coney Island. For the purpose, it is alleged, of laying a few miles of cable from Coney Island out to sea, where it could be connected with the West Indies and South American cable system, a corporation was formed, in Febuary, 1895, entitled the United States and Haiti Cable Company. The charter was procured in West Virginia, and the stated capital is only $10,000. The incorporators named were John W. Mackay, George G. Ward, Albert Beck, John W. Mackay, Jr., and Albert B. Chandler.

Ten miles of cable were laid from Coney Island about July 9, 1895, and then the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company was organized under the laws of this State, the nominal capital being $1,800,000, and the incorporators Albert B. Chandler, Albert Beck, John Beattie, Edward C. Platt, John W. Mackay, and George Clapperton. The purpose of this company is believed to be to build a telegraph line from New-York City to Coney Island and to connect there with a cable to Haiti. Wires from this city extending through Connecticut, Rhode Island, Boston, and other points on the coast of Massachusetts were provided for.

In the complaint filed yesterday the details of the alleged cable conspiracy are traced as follows: La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques is the successor in interest or companies heretofore known as La Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe de Paris a New-York, La Societe Fracaise des Telegraphes sous marms, and of other French companies in the ownership of certain transatlantic cables between the United States and France, and of certain submarine cables in and between several islands of the West Indies, known as the Antilles, and of other lines of cable extending from these islands to several South American countries.

La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques owns a system of submarine cables starting from Santiago de Cuba and running thence to Hayti, San Domingo, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, in the West Indies and thence to Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and Brazil, in South America, and also a direct line from the Island of San Domingo to Venezuela. These cables have been laid, and are owned by La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques under concessions from the various countries, giving the company sole and exclusive right to land and maintain cables between those countries and the United States for periods of from twenty-five to sixty years from the dates of concessions, which were granted between 1888 and 1890. By reason of these concessions no American countries or citizens are permitted to land lines of submarine cable in those countries.

This French company is to receive for thirty years a subsiuy of 800,000 francs per annum from France. For several years efforts have been made by this company and its predecessor to land a cable on the shores of the United States, but this Government refused to grant permission, except on condition that the French company surrender its monopoly between the United States and the islands and South American countries. For the purpose of evading this condition, it is charged in the bill of complaint, La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques entered into an unlawful agreement with the other defendant companies to secure free communication between the United States and the West Indies and South American system of cables. The two American subordinate companies, it is asserted, were formed expressly for the purpose of enabling the French company to connect with our shores, and at the same time fulfill its special and monopolistic contract with the French Government.

It is further alleged that the French company had chartered two ships, one of which, the Francois Arago, has laid the shore end of the connecting cable off Hayti. The other vessel, the British steamer Seine, is now ready to make a connection with the Coney Island cable, and it is asked by the complainants that an injunction be speedily granted.

PERHAPS THEY BOTH DRUNK.

Policeman McManus Accuses His Wife and She Retaliates.

Mrs. Mary McManus told Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, Wednesday, that her husband, Michael McManus, a policeman of the Macdougal Street Station, refused to support her and her two children. She did not appear to be suffering from lack of food and good clothing, and the Magistrate told her so. She declared that her husband earned $116 a month and allowed her only 50 cents a day to pay the household expenses. She obtained a summons for McManus and he was in court yesterday to answer to it.

Mrs. McManus repeated her complaint, and McManus said that he was afraid to trust her with money because she spent it on drink.

"Why, Mike!" shouted his wife. "How dare you say so. Now, I'm going to tell of you. Judge, he comes home drunk in his uniform. Commissioner Grant told him—"

"Now, stop this recrimination," said the Court. "McManus, you must support your wife. What have you got to say?"

McManus did not get a chance to tell, for his wife broke in: "Give me $50 a month, Mike, and you can do what you like with the balance of your money, and I'll take care of the children. Make him do it, Judge."

Magistrate Deuel declined to make an order to that effect and adjourned the case until this afternoon to give the couple an opportunity to come to some agreement satisfactory to both of them.

The Bermuda Still Tied Up.

The former filibuster steamship Bermuda still lies at anchor off Red Hook, unable to obtain registry. Daniel Bacon, her agent, says he has charter parties ready to take her as soon as she can secure the privilege of flying some nation's flag. The Mexican Consul, from whom it was expected to obtain provisional registry, has changed his mind, but will give no reason for having done so.

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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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ITS WORK AT AN END.

Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention Adjourns.

The second day of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was opened yesterday morning in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The holy communion was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Body of the General Theological Society, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Pascal Harrower, the Rev. Dr. Buckley, and the Rev. John Williams.

After a recess, the business of the convention was opened by Bishop Potter.

The Rev. Thomas Richey read a report on a retiring fund for the clergy. The report offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the Committee on the Retiring Fund for the Clergy be requested to present to the next annual convention of the diocese a scheme for the creation of a general fund to be sent to the diocese, with a view to combined action before the meeting of the next general convention."

George Macculloch Miller of St. Thomas's Church offered resolutions asking that a committee be appointed to arrange for the building of a suitable residence for the Bishop of the diocese on the grounds of the new cathedral, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Morningside Park. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman next announced that he had appointed E. Walpole Warren and Anson Phelps Stokes as the committee to attend the Missionary Convention to be held in Cincinnati this month.

Following is the result of the voting for the Standing Committee, (clerical:) The Revs. Morgan Dix, D. D., Octavius Applegate, D. D., Thomas R. Harris, D. D., and J. S. Shipman, D. D.; (laymen:) Stephen P. Nash, George Macculloch Miller, S. Nicholson Kane, and Herman C. Von Post.

Federate Council, (clerical:) the Revs. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., William J. Seabury, D. D., F. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Charles F. Canedy, D. D., Brady E. Backus, D. D., E. A. Bradley, D. D., G. R. Van De Water, D. D., and J. P. Peters, D. D.; (laymen:) Delano C. Calvin, George Macculloch Miller, Thomas Eggleston, Henry Lewis Morris, Irving Grinnell, Winthrop Sargent, Elihu Chauncey, and Douglas Merritt.

A recess was then taken, after which the convention met as the Board of Missions. Archdeacon Thomas of Orange, N. J., offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that $225,000 be appropriated for missionary work in the Diocese of New-York, $16,000 of the amount to be used outside, and $9,000 inside, the City of New-York. On a resolution, offered by Archdeacon Thomas, S. Nicholson Kane and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibert were elected members of the Missionary Board, in place of George Gibbs, deceased, and Bishop H. Y. Satterlee.

The convention then adjourned sine die. The last Wednesday in September is fixed for the time of meeting by the constitution, and Bishop Potter will choose the place where the convention of 1897 shall be held.

FAST TIME OF TEUTONIC.

Delayed in Starting, but Made a Speedy Ocean Trip.

The White Star Line steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, was stormbound in both of those ports, and was twenty-four hours late in starting. Her time of passage was 6 days 4 hours and 4 minutes.

Among the passengers were Charles Andrews, J. B. Baker, W. P. Bliss, Lyman Brown, J. A. Burden, the Rev. G. W. Douglas, E. S. Draper, W. Butler Duncan, John Dunlop, Clarence Fahnestock, Ernest Fahnestock, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Benjamin Folsom, P. H. Griffin, Dr. Hamilton, F. W. Higgins, Mrs. T. Hitchcock, De Lancey Kane, F. S. Mason, G. D. McCreary, Jr., R. H. McCurdy, R. A. McCurdy, Horace Porter, G. R. Schieffelin, Prof. Andrew Seth, Elliott F. Shepard, B. F. Stevens, Robert Stewart, John A. Stewart, Mrs. Daniel Talmage, and J. A. Walker.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, from Bremen, were Senator George F. Hoar, Consul F. Stockinger, Mrs. W. M. Stone, Miss Stone, and Reinhard Seidenberg.

August Kaiser, a steerage passenger on the Havel, committed suicide Sept. 29 by jumping overboard in midocean. He was an American citizen who had been visiting friends in Germany, accompanied by his wife. His wife said that for two weeks he had been suffering from melancholia.

Liveryman McAdams Fails.

The Sheriff yesterday received four executions from Herman Joseph, aggregating $4,414, against John J. McAdams, an east side livery stable proprietor and a prominent Tammany Hall politician of the Twelfth Assembly District. He has been running four stables—at 224 East Broadway, 164 Division Street, 47 Chrystie Street, and 167 East Eighty-fourth Street. He has been in the business fourteen years. The executions are in favor of Sigmund Feuchtwanger, $1,478; John Dougherty, $1,135; Charles Falkenberg, $908, and Charles Sykes, $833. Mr. McAdams owned the property 164 Division Street, incumbered by mortgages for $24,000. He transferred it yesterday to John Duane, his father-in-law, to secure a past due indebtedness. Mr. Joseph said that the embarrassment was due to the general stagnation in business, and particularly to the bicycle craze, which had greatly reduced the demand for carriages. He is going to resume and pay his creditors, possibly in full, if time is given him to work out of his present trouble. Mr. Joseph did not think the liabilities would exceed $30,000.

The Peekamose Club Suit.

The argument of the appeal from the order dissolving the Peekamose Fishing Club, which was to have been made yesterday before Judge Russell, in Special Term, Supreme Court, was adjourned until next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Fred Geller, who represented David McClure, attorney for J. Q. A. Ward, the petitioner in the dissolution proceedings, said that the respondents had sought to force an argument on a single day's notice. "This is manifestly unjust," said he, "when it is remembered that one brief alone in this remarkable case covers 635 pages."

For Assaulting Charles Baches.

Charles Baches, of 18 Dean Street, Brooklyn, a foreman, employed in Roberts's Stores, Furman Street, Brooklyn, was feloniously assaulted while on duty Saturday evening, and is now lying at the point of death at his home.

Abraham Maze, Jr., a Customs Inspector, of 616 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, this city, was arrested, at his home, yesterday, charged with being Baches's assailant. Maze admits that he was on duty at Roberts's Stores Saturday night, but declined to say anything about the assault.

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School Suits, double breasted jacket and short pants, made of all wool cheviots in gray and brown mixtures and plain blue, $5.00 to $6.00.

Single Breasted Sack Suits, with long trousers, $10.00 to $12.00.

60-62 West 23d St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A heavy truck was on the track in front of a Brooklyn trolley car yesterday. The motorman rang his bell again and again. The truckman prepared to move, but he was taking his time about it. The bell rang angrily to hasten his movements, but that did not trouble him until he looked back for a moment. The motorman was holding up in an expressive way a mail bag, which had been lying over the dasher. The truckman understood. It did not take longer to drive that truck from the track than if it had been a light road wagon.

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Milk Inspectors are becoming common sights on Brooklyn streets. They wander around apparently in an aimless fashion. When a milk wagon comes in sight the Inspector beckons to the driver, who drives up to the sidewalk. The Inspector has a small tin can, perhaps a foot or more long and two or three inches in diameter. This he fills with milk from the supply in the wagon, and in it places his glass test tube. The result of the inspection he notes down, together with the name of the milkman. The result of his investigation he cannot disclose. If complaint is made, it comes officially from headquarters.

***

That a melodrama appeals to many persons may be seen by the audiences which watch the progress of "The Great Diamond Robbery" with absorbing interest. The audience at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is often as interesting as the play, which is saying a great deal. The gallery part of it, as it leans with outspread arms over the railing, would make a picture for Hogarth. Its comments are inspiring. A woman in the balcony the other night—an odd looking woman with a big red rose and her hat nodding and trembling, laughed and laughed in the lighter parts of the play—that continuous laughter of complete abandonment to the fun that is so contageous. But the absorbing interest was to be seen in the course of the exciting events that took place in Mother Rosenbaum's den. One of the villains had one of the heroes on the floor in a life or death struggle. From the orchestra chairs the progress of the struggle could not be seen. A stolid-looking man of perhaps sixty years, who apparently belonged to the laboring class, became so lost in it that he rose to his feet to see the end. As he did so a well-dressed young man sitting in the next row of seats back, grabbed him by the coat tail to pull him down. At the same time, a nice-looking young woman, also in a seat back, cried excitedly, "Sit down," and reached forward as if she too would help pull down the intruding figure.

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There is an exhibition of fashions in an East Twenty-ninth Street establishment that is gruesome. It is an undertaker's place, and in one window, in neat little square boxes, are two women's bodice fronts with sleeves. One is of a thin white silk, and the other a deep cream-corded silk. Both are made fussily with ruchings for the neck and sleeves. They are elaborate designs for a last earthly appearance.

***

"I never realized so much the truth of the saying 'there are married old maids and single old maids, but the very worst kind are the men old maids,' until a recent journey I made with my brother," says a young married woman. "Though a man, he is the worst old maid I ever saw, and his present and second wife is little better. Every one was delighted when it was found that a half a day's journey, that I was to take, could be made with my brother and his wife. But I was never so uncomfortable in my life, and would go to Egypt alone before I would travel with them again. I took out a book soon after the train started. 'Oh, don't read, Clara,' said my brother, with great concern, 'you will be sure to have car-sickness.' I shut my book and leaned my head lightly against the side of the car, looking from the window. 'I really wouldn't do that if I were you, dear,' said my sister-in-law. 'To see the country flying past is one of the most trying things on the eyes.' 'Yes,' said my brother, 'and if you lean your head against the side of the car, you will be in great danger in case of an accident. Do you remember, my dear,' he said to his wife, 'this is just about the place where they had that terrible accident a year ago, and so many lives were lost. I only hope we shan't have one to-day.' I took out some bonbons then to amuse myself, and give my relatives something better to think of than accidents. 'Oh, my dear, my dear,' exclaimed my sister-in-law in great distress. 'I wouldn't touch one for the world. It is the very worst thing you can do to eat anything sweet on the train.' I put up the box, and I think I snapped the bag with a little more emphasis than was necessary. I sat absolutely quiet the rest of the journey. But I came home alone. I took an extra supply of bonbons, I took two or three books, I looked from the car window and leaned up against the side of the car more than I really cared to, I twisted and turned, and drew long breaths of satisfaction, and thought how much I was enjoying myself."

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Madison Avenue is having an undue amount of travel just now, and Fifth Avenue is lined with big pipes and high derricks until it looks as if some big feat of engineering was being performed. It is hard for the out-of-town visitors who ride on the tops of the 'buses only to find, just as they are beginning to enjoy a view of New-York's fashionable thoroughfare, that they are switched off on to Madison Avenue.

***

It was in front of one of the half dozen down-town three-dollar shoe stores. A big covered van was drawn up in front of the door, and was surrounded by at least a thousand curious New-Yorkers. Just then the front door of the shoe store opened and the voices of the crowd were stilled. Crowding out of the doors came a dozen sturdy workmen, bearing in their arms a figure. To the crowd it really appeared like a human being. It had a face, a mustache, and jet black hair, but there was a pallor about the face like one in death. It did not move or give any sign of life as the workmen struggled out over the sidewalk with their burden. Then it was hustled into the van and placed on a seat and the van drove off with the figure supported by the laborers.

"Horrible!" said one woman, as she turned to go. "The poor man must be paralyzed."

"More likely paralyzed drunk," said a hard-hearted man.

The excitement was all caused by the removal of a wax figure of a shoemaker.

***

Much merriment was caused by a young woman witness during the hearing of a case in the Court of Special Sessions the other day. She had never been in a court of justice prior to her appearance as a witness. After seating herself in the witness chair she took a position with her back to the jury and began telling her story to the Court.

The Justice, in a bland and courteous manner, said: "Please address yourself to the jury, Miss." The young woman made a short pause, then continued her narrative.

The Justice again said to her: "Please speak to the jury, Miss; the men sitting behind you on the benches."

The witness at once turned around, and, making a polite bow to the jury, said, with perfect gravity, "Good morning, gentlemen!"

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Louis Seize Retreat.

Every one who loves beauty—and who does not?—will enthuse over an ivory and gold reception room, fitted up just at the right of our entrance. It is pure Louis Seize in style and exquisite in proportions—the outer columns running up to an overhead balcony faced with a delicately carved ivory frieze and filled with potted plants. Within are silk-hung walls, hand-painted in panels with delicate wreath effects; the daintiest of flowery ceilings to harmonize; charming satin damask furniture.

Come in and enjoy the eighteenth century atmosphere.

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ESTABLISHED 1861.

HANKINSON

STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,

Altering, Relaying and Refitting. 15 East 27th St.

WILL MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Croft Talks of the Robbery of a Harlem Hospital Patient.

President Silas C. Croft of the Department of Charities said yesterday that he proposed to make a searching investigation into the circumstances under which Peter Macy, a patient at the Harlem Hospital, was robbed of $7.15 by Frank Thurber, who had been a workhouse prisoner and had been working at the hospital. Miss Silver, who is in charge of the hospital, was directed to make a full report.

President Croft said that from what he had learned about the case, he believed there was gross carelessness somewhere. Thurber, while a prisoner at the workhouse, had been employed at the hospital, not as an attendant or nurse, but to do chores about the building. When his term expired some days ago, he was allowed to continue working about the hospital. He had no business in the hospital wards, and how he obtained access to the patient's clothing, from which he stole the money, requires explanation.

"It is against the rules to allow workhouse prisoners employed about the hospitals to take charge of any property," said Mr. Croft, "for as soon as a patient is admitted to the hospital his property is taken in charge by the head orderly or head nurse, inventoried and locked up in the safe in the office. On the 1st of each month the property is sent to the office of the department, where it is kept until claimed. I am opposed to the employment of workhouse prisoners about the hospitals in any capacity, and as far as our means will permit we are doing away with them and are hiring others to do the work. The workhouse prisoners are utilized to do the most menial work, and they have nothing to do with the patients. The system is demoralizing, and should be abolished.

"Under the present law the Commissioner of Correction is compelled to assign the prisoners from the workhouse which they may need, and the custom is to send to Bellevue Hospital each day a batch of prisoners under charge of keepers, who are distributed to the different hospitals as their services may be required. They are fed at the hospitals and returned to the workhouse at night. There is no work provided for these people on Blackwell's Island, and rather than allow them to remain idle the Superintendent of the workhouse is glad to send as many as possible to the city to be employed about the hospitals."

TWO HIGHWAYMEN ARRESTED.

Both Stole Purses—One in Westchester, the Other in Yorkville.

Solon W. Willis, a mason, of 336 East Sixty-first Street, was arraigned in Morrisania Police Court yesterday, charged with highway robbery.

Nellie F. Hannon, the complainant, said that she was walking in Saw Mill Lane, near the shop of her employer, George H. Pearsall, a baker, in Westchester village, on Wednesday, when she met Willis. He snatched at her purse, and when she resisted he choked her until she was partially unconscious, and then made off with his booty. D. H. Vrauzberg, a carpenter, and John Conlenahan heard her cry for help and caught Willis after a long chase and handed him over to the police.

Willis pleaded guilty in court, and Magistrate Simms held him for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

Bicycle policeman Remington of the East Fifty-first Street Station saw a man accost a well-dressed woman on the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-second Street yesterday afternoon, snatch her purse, and run away. Twenty other persons saw the theft and started in pursuit. Remington caught the man, who described himself as John Kelly, nineteen years old, of 247 West Forty-fourth Street, at Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. He had the purse on him. The woman refused to go to court or to make any complaint until she had consulted her friends. She declined to give her name, but a receipt made out to Miss T. Ashley, Ithaca, N. Y., care of Mrs. J. R. Sprague, was found in the purse the policeman took with his prisoner to the Yorkville Police Court.

Kelly told Magistrate Deuel that he was out of work and hungry. He is a chair caner. The Magistrate committed him for examination.

Missionary Alliance Convention.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the fourth day of the convention of the Missionary Alliance in the Gospel Tabernacle, at Fourty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. Miss L. Dunn, who was to have spoken on missionary work in Jerusalem, was unable to be present, and in her place the Rev. Dr. D. W. Lelacheur told of the work in China. He said there was only one missionary in China to every 170,000 persons, and blamed the officials and not the plain people for the recent trouble and rioting. Other speakers at the convention were the Rev. Dr. John Robertson, the Rev. F. W. Farr, and the Rev. Arthur Pierson.

Father Accuses Son of Grand Larceny.

Thomas Pettit of 45 East Eighty-fifth Street, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, accused by his father, William Pettit of 211 West Thirty-fourth Street of grand larceny. William Pettit said that his son collected $100 of rent in his name and refused to turn the money over. Thomas Pettit admitted collecting the money, and said that he had kept it to offset $250 his father owed him for wages. Magistrate Crane held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial.

There are some good features in all Derbys; choose the one that contains the most.

We've all the fashion-makers' shapes; all their good features, and yet one more—price, $3 instead of $5.

Medium weight overcoats? Of course.

All styles, all materials, all prices—from $10 to $30.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton was informed by telegraph yesterday from San Francisco that the steamship China arrived with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of these dates: Hongkong, Sept. 2; Shanghai, Sept. 5; Yokohama, Sept. 15; Honoluiu, Sept. 24, due to arrive in New-York Oct. 6. The next mail for China, Japan, and Hawaii after arrival of those mails will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 10.

—The annual business meeting and dinner of the New-York Drug Trade Club were held in the clubrooms, 50 John Street, last night. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas P. Cook, President; Arthur A. Stillwell, Vice President; J. E. Young, Jr., Treasurer, and Isaac V. S. Hillier, Secretary. Directors—John M. Peters, W. H. Andrews, and Cyrus P. Loutrel.

—An inquest was held yesterday on the death of John McMahon, who died in Bellevue Hospital March 26. McM

Friday
October 2-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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BAY STATE REPUBLICANS

THE TICKET NOMINATED BY THEM AT BOSTON YESTERDAY.

The Platform Denounces the Free-Silver Clauses of the Chicago Document—It Protests Against the Democratic Insult to the Supreme Court—All the Incumbents Renominated, Except the Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Governor—ROGER WOLCOTT of Boston.
Lieutenant Governor—W. MURRAY CRANE of Dalton.
Secretary of the Commonwealth—WILLIAM M. OLIN of Boston.
Treasurer—EDWARD P. SHAW of Newburyport.
Auditor—JOHN W. KIMBALL of Fitchburg.
Attorney General—HOSEA KNOWLTON of New-Bedford.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor—Roger Wolcott of Boston; Lieutenant Governor—W. Murray Crane of Dalton; Secretary of the Commonwealth—William M. Olin of Boston; Treasurer—Edward P. Shaw of Newburyport; Auditor—John W. Kimball of Fitchburg; Attorney General—Hosea Knowlton of New-Bedford.

All the persons named on the ticket except Mr. Crane are at present the incumbents of the offices for which they were nominated to-day, and their renominations were made by acclamation. A ballot was taken for the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It resulted: Crane, 1,347; Samuel E. Winslow, 538.

The following Electoral ticket was placed in nomination: At Large—J. Q. A. Brackett and W. H. Haile; District Delegates—First, Franklin Carter of Williamstown; Second, A. H. Coolidge of Athol; Third, A. T. Whitin of Northbridge; Fourth, C. H. Moulton of Waltham; Fifth, Joseph Miller of Lowell; Sixth, Sylvanus Smith of Gloucester; Seventh, E. W. McCroix of Lynn; Eighth, R. O. Fuller of Cambridge; Ninth, Peter Morrison of Boston; Tenth, J. C. Cobb of Milton; Eleventh, W. H. Powers of Hyde Park; Twelfth, H. A. Thomas of Weymouth; Thirteenth, Edmund Anthony of Fairhaven.

The Platform.

The platform adopted by the convention contains the following declaration:

"We indorse the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at St. Louis.

"But the duty of this hour demands something more than the restatement of the articles of our party creed. Mindful of the utterances of those who gathered at Chicago under the name of Democracy, we are conscious that the success of our cause means more than the determination of party ascendancy, and that we have the right to appeal to a broader constituency than the membership of the Republican Party.

"We denounce the voice of sectionalism, resurrected from the tomb where we supposed it lay buried forever. Massachusetts's patriotism can see beyond the confines of a section, and holds as precious as her own the just interests of all parts of the Union. We are steadfast in our principles, not because they will promote our own fortunes to the injury of those who dwell elsewhere, but because we believe that in their success lies the welfare of all the people in the land.

"As Republicans and as Americans we regret the spirit and tendency of the platform adopted at Chicago. We especially condemn its advocacy of the free coinage of silver, its covert threat against the Supreme Court, and its denial of the supremacy of the National laws.

"Upon these questions which touch the Nation's honor and life, we will not be misunderstood.

"We record again our unalterable opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone, and our determination to maintain the existing gold standard of values in the absence of any international agreement. We believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone would result in a National disaster, from which no one would escape. If here and there there is one whose selfish interest would seem to be promoted by the depreciation of our standard of values, let him be assured that the little which he might gain would be swallowed up in his share of the universal calamity. The radical change in the purchasing power of our dollar, which would be the inevitable result of the free coinage of silver, would be disastrous to the wage earner and capitalist, creditor and debtor, alike, would entail incalculable loss upon the industries and commerce of our country and arrest for an indefinite time the development of our resources.

The Supreme Court Insult Denounced.

"Every man has the right to criticise the opinions of the courts of justice as he will, to refuse to accept the rule of decision as the final expression of the law, and to hope and strive for its reversal. But we believe that the appeal of the Chicago Convention to the Supreme Court, "as it may hereafter be constituted," contains and scarcely conceals the purpose of controlling its judgments by adding to the number of its Justices. As thus understood, we denounce this declaration as a threat to degrade to an instrument for the registration of party edicts the independent tribunal established by the fathers not only for the administration of justice, but as well for the preservation of our Constitution and the protection of the reserved rights and liberties of the American people.

"The Nation has no authority to protect any State against mere domestic violence, except upon the call of the State, but the President of the United States, in pursuance of his Constitutional obligation to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' has the right and duty to protect the property of the United States from injury or destruction, and maintain its laws against all resistance, from whatever quarter it may come, and this to do anywhere and everywhere where the American flag flies over American soil. The right denied by the Chicago platform was asserted by Lincoln, approved by Douglas, and sanctified by the best blood shed in the civil war. Through its exercise, the union of the States was preserved. We must maintain it, and transmit it unimpaired to the generations yet to come.

"To the defense of these principles we summon all Republicans, and invite all others who believe them to be essential to the preservation of the Nation's honor, the continuance of the general welfare, the integrity of our Constitution, and the supremacy of the Nation where by right it is supreme.

"Never was better cause than ours, and never was cause committed to a purer, abler, or more patriotic leader than William McKinley. To the cause and the leader we pledge a support which shall be loyal to the end."

George H. Lyman, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, was temporary Chairman of the convention, and Gen. William F. Draper was permanent Chairman.

CAREER OF GOV. WOLCOTT.

He Comes from One of the Oldest Families in New-England.

The candidacy of Roger Wolcott for Governor of Massachusetts will possess a political interest aside from that inspired by the fact of his opposition to George Fred Williams. For many years he has been bitterly opposed by the American Protective Association, with Congressman "Rising Sun" Morse at its head. It is believed that some of the members of this association will oppose him on election day.

Mr. Wolcott's family is one of the oldest in New-England. His ancestors figured prominently in colonial civil and military history, and in the War of the Revolution. Three other members of the family have been Governors, all in Connecticut.

Mr. Wolcott was born in Boston, July 13, 1847. He was graduated from Harvard and was class orator. He was a close friend of Henry Cabot Lodge, and, like the latter, studied law, but did not practice. He managed several large estates and entered actively into politics.

He was sent to the Common Council of Boston in 1877, and held office for two years. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1882, and re-elected twice. In 1884 he was an independent and anti-Blaine Republican. He was conspicuous, with Richard H. Dana, in defying the old-line Republicans. He earnestly supported President Cleveland, but in 1885 he was recognized by the Boston Republicans and sent as a delegate to the State Convention. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachussetts in 1892, when William E. Russell was elected Governor, on the Democratic ticket. He held that office until the death of the late Gov. Greenhalge, when he became Acting Governor.

A TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

The First of the Three Building by the Columbian Iron Works.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The first of the three torpedo boats which have for several months been under construction at the Columbian Iron Works for the United States Navy was launched this afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd. The unusual feature was the absence of Government officials. The navy was represented only by the constructors delegated to superintend the building of the three vessels. The new boat will be known as Torpedo Boat No. 3, pending a decision as to the advisability of naming the vessels after men, as in the case of the Cushing and the Ericsson.

The vessel launched to-day was built for the attainment of great speed, as will be her consorts. She will be required to attain a speed of 24½ knots an hour, and maintain that remarkable pace for two consecutive hours. Should she be unable to do it, the builders must pay a penalty. No premium, however, will be allowed in case the speed is exceeded, as in the case of the cruisers built by the Columbian Company.

No. 3, when completed, will cost about $100,000. She is of the turtle-back pattern, and will be heavily armored. The engines will be of the twin-screw pattern, capable each of making 2,112 revolutions per minute, indicating 2,000 horse power. A feature will be that of high-pressure cylinders aft in the starboard engine and forward in the port engine. This will give the vessel great speed advantage. The low-pressure cylinders will be forward on the starboard engine and aft on the port engine. This will give the boat different steam regulations, instead of the usual high, low, and intervening methods. The boilers will be two in number, and of the Mosher pattern. The total grate surface will be ninety-five square feet.

The boat, like her sister boats, is 160 feet in length on the water line, and will have a breadth at load water line of 18 feet, and a displacement of 188 tons. She is constructed entirely of steel, galvanized below the water line. Fire-proof woodwork will be used in the engine and boiler rooms. The use of this wood is an innovation in marine architecture.

DIPHTHERIA ON TRAINING SHIP

Twenty-five Cases of Throat Trouble on the Enterprise.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Commissioners of the Nautical Training School to-day issued a statement in regard to the illness among the cadets on board the training ship Enterprise, in which they say that during the four months' cruise there have been twenty-five cases of throat trouble among the cadets, the first appearing in June, soon after the vessel left Boston.

During the month there were five cases on board, and the remaining twenty were scattered along through July, August, and September. The cases had then the general appearance of follicular tonsilitis, and at Southampton one of the cadets was sent ashore and remained in a hospital until convalescent. An examination showed no germs of diphtheria.

Cadet Brown, who died four days before the vessel reached Boston, developed this same throat trouble, and later pneumonia set in, and death is attributed to the fact that he had heart trouble and his previous health had not been good.

The ship's Surgeons report that most of the cases have been very mild. The boys had excellent care. When the ship reached Boston, Dr. Robert N. Dixon of the committee and Dr. O'Shea of the City Board of Health went on board, and, with the ship's Surgeon, carefully inspected the cadets. After conference with the Board of Health and after bathing and a change of apparel, those who were well were permitted to leave the ship, and three who were in the ship's hospital were removed to the City Hospital.

Diphtheria germs were found in the throats of two of the cadets sent to the hospital.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

It Will Resume Its Discussion of the Boundary Question Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The members of the Venezuelan Commission will resume their discussion of the boundary question next week at their headquarters here, when the evidence collected and studied independently of them during the last few months will be compared and arranged for incorporation in the final determination of the true divisional line.

Justice Brewer, President of the commission, who returned several days ago, expects to be joined shortly by Mr. Coudert, who has secured invaluable documents from the Vatican, and by Dr. Andrew D. White and Judge Alvey, who have been engaged in studying various phases of the controversy.

Secretary Mallet-Prevost, who has ransacked the libraries of Congress and Harvard for geographical evidence during the Summer, producing considerable important matter hitherto overlooked by both the contestants, left Boston yesterday for New-York, where he was joined to-day by Marcus Baker of the United States Geological Survey, the special map expert of the commission. They will complete their examination of the treasures of Lenox Library by Saturday and reach Washington on Monday, where the cartographical work of the commission will be at once pressed to a conclusion.

Outwitted by an Injunction.

A force of several hundred laborers in the employ of the New-York and Queens County Railway Company yesterday began work in earnest in laying switches in Astoria. There had been a conflict between the city authorities and the officials of the road, the laborers having been arrested a few days ago for violating a city ordinance in not securing a permit to tear up the streets. An injuction was obtained yesterday by the railroad officials preventing the city officials from interfering with the laborers until next Tuesday, when arguments will be heard in Brooklyn before Judge Dickey. By that time most of the work will be finished. The city officials were yesterday compelled idly to look on while the laborers put down the switches. Employes of the road were arrested twice and arraigned before Judges Duffy and Ingram, but were released.

RUSH TO PAY CITY TAXES

NEARLY $15,000,000 PAID TO COL. AUSTEN, THE RECEIVER.

Of This Amount in the Neighborhood of $6,000,000 Was Handled by the Cashier and Entered on the Books—Some of Those Who Furnished the Larger Amounts—Great Crush About the Office by Those Eager to Earn the Rebate.

Nearly $15,000,000 was paid in yesterday to the office of Col. David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, out of the total tax levy of $45,317,472.76. Of this amount, $5,677,452.58 was handled by the cashier and his assistants, and entered on the books. The remainder is still in the envelopes in which it arrived at the office.

Every mail brought a load of letters containing checks and inquiries, and there was no time or men to handle or classify them. Col. Austen told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that, although the increased area of the city necessitated 20 per cent. more books and the tax levy was 20 per cent. greater than ever before, he had no larger force at his command to do the work than he had five years ago. He estimated the amount of mail matter to be examined as exceeding three hundred-weight.

The offices of the Receiver of Taxes, on the first floor and basement of the Stewart Building, were open for the first time this year at 9 o'clock yesterday. A great crowd of taxpayers was there anxious to avail themselves of the rebate allowed by the city at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for two months to all who pay their taxes before Nov. 1. During December no reduction is made, while those who delay until after Jan. 1 are punished at the rate of 7 per cent. from the date of the confirmation of the tax levy to the date of payment. When the cashier's window was thrown up, at least 1,000 persons were in waiting. The line reached up and down the first floor office, and extended to the street.

Wanted to Pay Early.

Men, women, and even children tugged and pushd and trampled on each other in the effort to pay their taxes early. Twenty policemen from the City Hall Station were on hand to preserve order, but they seemed paralyzed at the living contradiction of the report of a money stringency, and did nothing but stand around.

The district, the annexation of which is mainly responsible for the increased work put upon the Receiver and his staff, was well represented. Some of the residents of Westchester and thereabouts had left their homes hours earlier than usual in the hope of getting to the tax office first. When they arrived, they found several hundred others who had been animated by the same expectation.

Those who had to pay personal taxes, bank taxes, and taxes as non-resident property holders, had to have their accounts verified in the office in the basement and then take their places in the long line awaiting the attention of the cashiers, who received all moneys on the first floor. Two rows of benches ranged up and down the main office were for the accommodation of women, but the women were far too nervously impatient to sit quietly anywhere.

To the interested eye of a man who has no property, and consequently no taxes to pay, they looked like the crowds to be seen on bargain days at the big stores pushing and scrambling toward the favored counter. This was, of course, only early in the day. Later the people stood awaiting their turns in apparent calm.

There was much grumbling in the crowd over the high tax rate. It is twenty-three points higher this year than any year during the past ten years, and the valuation of property is also considerably greater. Last year the total levy was $38,844,424.23, and this year it is $45,317,472.76. On the first day for the receipt of taxes last year about $9,000,000 was received, and when the office closed for the day, not quite $4,000,000 had been entered up, as against yesterday's record of nearly $15,000,000 received, and nearly $6,000,000 entered.

All the money received and entered up by the Receiver was taken to the Fourth National and the Importers and Traders' Banks. Col. Austen received in exchange certificates of deposit, and these certificates the City Chamberlain will receive from him as so much cash. Every hour or so yesterday deposits were made. There is no place in the Tax Receiver's office secure enough to justify keeping very large amounts there.

Some of Those Who Paid.

Among the big property owners who paid, either by personal tender or by check, were the Vanderbilt family, $665,000; Astor family, $480,000; Helen M. Gould, $3,707.55; George Gould, $4,554.99; Jay Gould estate, $15,319.60; George Ehret, $65,000; Lorillard estate, $85,000; P. A. Crulkshank, $100,000; Consolidated Gas Company, $360,000; Edwin Gould, $847; estate of Helen D. Gould, $4,280; Eugene Higgins, $60,680.10; Importers and Traders' Bank, $113,800; Morton, Bliss & Co., $23,574.24; Equitable Life Association, (two checks,) $82,443 and $81,401; George Bliss estate, $18,618; Russell Sage, $20,190.26; H. McK. Twombly, $16,249.66; James McCreery, $45,079; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $21,186, and Amos R. Eno, $75,419.31.

Col. Austen expects that the rush to pay taxes will continue all to-day, to-morrow, and Monday. The office will close at noon to-morrow, and the whole force of clerks will devote the afternoon hours to trying to straighten out the accumulation of mail. Asked if he had any theory to account for the unprecedented receipts, Col. Austen said that he accounted for it by the present condition of business.

"Money is idle," he said, "lots of it; and people are not putting it into business or investments. They have no immediate need for it, and are glad to make the 1 per cent. rebate allowed by the city. I anticipate that we shall be kept busy until Nov. 1 receiving the rates and entering them. The force is no larger than it was five years ago, when the work was considerably less, and my application for a larger appropriation for clerk hire was not looked upon favorably."

Leaves Money for Church Work.

The will of Mary Elizabeth Grady, dated May 15, 1896, was filed for probate yesterday. By it she bequeaths $1,000 to St. Joseph's Apostolic School at Watertown, N. Y.; $50 to the Rev. James J. Woods, $500 to the Rev. Thomas McMillan, $250 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in this city; $500 to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, in this city, and the residue of her property to found a chair of literature in the new St. Joseph's Seminary, at Valentine Hill, Yonkers, to be known as the James Grady and John McCauley Foundation.

The estate is valued at $25,000. Archbishop Corrigan, David McClure, and Ellen Goggin are named as executors.

The Twenty-eighth Street Road.

The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad property and franchise, which were bought at foreclosure sale by Lawyer Charles W. Truslow last Wednesday, have been turned over to the new Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company. The deed of transfer was filed yesterday. Mr. Truslow is identified with the incorporation of the new company, and he will probably continue to represent the actual purchaser until the property formally passes into the control of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which will not be many weeks hence.

THE BARRISONS ARE HERE.

The Six Sisters Say They Are Not What Berlin Called Them.

"We are not wicked. It is a shame to tell that about us before we get here and make people expect us to do something awfully naughty." Thus said a yellow-haired, blue-eyed, well-formed and baby-faced young woman in a parlor of the Gilsey House yesterday afternoon.

She was a Barrison, one of the brightest, sauciest of the six Barrison sisters, who left this country for Europe almost unknown a few years ago and who returned yesterday on the Havel in the wake of a freighterful of stories of social daring and stage wickedness and a tale of the suicide of a Hungarian Count for unrequited love of one of them.

"Do we look wicked?" asked the miss who made the protest. She was Miss Sophie, and she and her sister Lona, the eldest and prettiest, did most of the talking. "We're just nice girls, I think; aren't we, girls?" she continued.

"Oh, of course!" gushed the other five in chorus. "We're real nice girls!"

"It's wrong to tell such awful things about us," said Miss Sophie. "That Count didn't kill himself because he was really in love with any of us. He was just crazy. Which one of us did he think he loved? Oh, I don't remember. Ethel, wasn't it you that Count liked, that crazy Count?"

"Oh, I guess so," plaintively responded Miss Ethel. "He was loony."

The Barrison sisters are six. They are Lona, Inger, Sophie, Ethel, Gertie, and Olga. The last named is the only one of dark hair. The others have wavy locks of a pronounced yellow, but apparently natural, shade. They are all small, and, excepting Lona, are of the baby type of feature. Lona might be called pretty. She certainly is so when she becomes vivacious, and vivacity is one of her characteristics.

The sisters have appeared in all the big European cities, and their appearance at Koster & Bial's next Monday night has been heralded by all kinds of stories as to what they do and how they do it.

"I don't do anything wrong," said Miss Lona, with big, blue, twinkling eyes and smiling lips. "I ride a horse astride, but that is all right. I'm going to do it in Central Park, too. I come on the stage with the horse and I wear a dress and all the other clothes. I stay right there, and when I get on the horse's back I have just tights. Isn't that all right? Then I sing a little song.

"We're glad to come back to New-York after so long a time away, but don't you think it was rather hard to have to land in Hoboken?"

MUST PAY MRS. GOLDSTEIN.

Justice Russell's Decision in the Case of the Empire Loan Company.

The Empire Loan Company yesterday moved to set aside a default and vacate a judgment of $700 that Mrs. Julia Goldstein obtained against it a few days ago. The story of the transactions that lead up to the suit and obtaining of the judgment was told in full in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The counsel for the company argued, before Justice Russell, that the judgment had been entered by default, after Miles Rosenbluth, counsel for Mrs. Goldstein, had agreed not to enter judgment until after Oct. 1, and that Mr. Rosenbluth not having kept his promise, the court should compel him to do so and vacate the judgment.

Mr. Rosenbluth denied the counsel's statement, and said that after the company was in default one of its officers informed him that the State Banking Department had examined its books and had found a deficiency of $13,000, and that his client's interests demanded that he should at once enter judgment, and he did so.

On a brief statement of the facts, which showed that the company owed Mrs. Goldstein the money, and that she had made a proper demand for it before suit was instituted, Justice Russell told the company's counsel that the company should pay the amount claimed, and that it had no right to withhold the money.

The Justice refused to vacate the judgment or interfere any further to prevent the Sheriff from selling the office furniture of the company, on which the Sheriff has levied.

Mr. Rosenbluth yesterday said that, in the event of the company not paying the judgment, or the failure of the Sheriff to collect by process of sale under the execution, he would at once appeal to the Banking Department, the Attorney General, and the District Attorney, and would institute, or have instituted, such proceedings as would compel the officers of the company to refund the money to Mrs. Goldstein or go to jail—if the facts should warrant their being sent there.

ART AT THE BIG STORE.

"The Slave Mart," Valued at $60,000, Now to be Seen There.

A few weeks after the close of the Columbian Exposition Henry Siegel, President of the Siegel-Cooper Company, became the owner of the original of the oil painting "The Slave Mart," by Robert Kemm, R. S., B. A., at a cost of $30,000, and the magnificent work of art is now on exhibition at "The Big Store." It was exhibited at the fair, and is now believed to be worth nearly twice what Mr. Siegel paid for it, as the reputation it gained at the exposition has caused it to be talked of the world over.

The picture represents the interior of an old Moslem temple which has been converted into a market place where the wealthy merchants buy and sell slaves. In the foreground are two beautiful nude maidens of the blonde type—one reclining on a rich Turkish couch, evidently buried in thought, while the other sits near with her back turned and her face, part of which can be seen over her shoulder, beginning to assume a smiling expression. An old Turk, apparently the owner of the two girls, sits at the foot of the couch smoking a Turkish water-bowl pipe, and from the expression of his features it might be inferred that he was satisfied with his bargain.

An auction is going on in the background, which is filled with figures of weeping women, some being led off by their new owners, while others are being sold under the auctioneer's hammer. Mr. Siegel will keep the picture on exhibition until all those in the shopping district have seen it, when he will remove it to his home.

JUDGMENT FOR MISS BERTHOLD

It Is Against Dr. Newton Whitehead and the Amount Named Is $20,000.

Miss Agnes Berthold obtained a judgment yesterday for $20,000, by default, against Dr. Newton Whitehead, who has been arrested several times for malpractice. The inquest in the case was taken before Justice Gildersleeve and a jury in the Supreme Court.

Miss Berthold testified that Dr. Whitehead performed an operation on her, against her wishes, in December, 1891, and that since that date she had been ill, and had had to have many operations performed by hospital surgeons.

Physicians who have attended her, and surgeons who have performed operations to keep Miss Berthold alive, testified to her present condition, and the impossibility of her ever being well or strong again.

Miss Berthold asked for a verdict for $50,000. The jury assessed her damage at $20,000, and a judgment for that sum will be entered. Dr. Whitehead is said to be in hiding in another State, to avoid being arrested.

COMPLAIN OF THE SERVICE

NOT ENOUGH CARS RUN ON THE SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

So Say Those Who Do Business or Live Along the Surface Railway—Lights Also Pronounced Bad—Lawrence J. Callanan Declares the Traction Company Would Divert Traffic to Broadway—His Time Schedule of the Cars.

Persons doing business or living along the line of the Sixth Avenue surface railway are complaining of the poor facilities furnished by the management. It is said by them that the cars do not run often enough to accommodate the traffic, and that they are so badly lighted it is impossible to read without endangering the eyes.

Lawrence J. Callanan of Callanan & Kemp, Vesey Street, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the Metropolitan Traction Company is evidently trying to divert traffic to Broadway, and is seriously injuring that part of the city lying about Washington Market and Vesey Street.

"I am confident," said Mr. Callanan, "that the Metropolitan Traction Company finds it to its advantage to divert traffic from this part of the city. It seems to have been making for some time a systematic attempt to drive it to Broadway."

"Do you know what reason the company would have for doing this?"

"I do not, unless it is for reasons of economy in running its lines. I am sure, however, that it is trying to do so."

"What change in its policy have you observed?"

"Before the Sixth Avenue line was absorbed by the Metropolitan Traction Company, we had a satisfactory service. Cars were run during the busiest hours of morning and afternoon, when business people were going or returning from work, with a headway of one minute. During the rest of the morning and afternoon, the cars were run with a headway of a minute and a half. Later, in the evening, when comparatively few persons used the line, the cars ran every three or four minutes.

"When the Metropolitan got hold of the line, all this was changed. We now have cars, during the busiest times of the day, every three or four minutes; in the less busy periods, every five minutes, and at night we can get a car only every ten minutes.

"I have here," said Mr. Callanan, drawing out some slips of paper, "an absolutely accurate record of the running of these cars at Vesey Street. The record was made by watching each car and indicating the exact minute it passed a certain point. It begins at 2:21 P. M. This is how it goes:

"One car passed at 2:21; the next at 2:24, the next at 2:27, the next at 2:35, and others as follows: 2:41, 2:42, 2:50, 2:54, 2:57, 3:02, 3:04, 3:08, 3:12, 3:16½, and 3:21. That makes fifteen cars in one hour, or one every four minutes. This is during the busiest time of the day.

"From this time they drop off and are less frequent. For instance, a car came at 5:01; the next at 5:06; then at 5:10, 5:15, 5:19, 5:22, 5:25, 5:29, 5:34, 5:38, 5:40, and 5:45, or about five minutes apart.

"It is at its worst at night. Here is the record: 8:18, 8:27, 8:33, 8:43, 8:51, 8:58, 9:05, and 9:14, or nearly ten minutes apart.

"The injury done to business and the inconvenience caused persons in this part of the city are tremendous. One can easily notice the damaging effect this policy of the road has already had on Washington Market and on business in that vicinity. Persons will not go to a part of the city where they are subjected to all sorts of delays in getting to and from the shops, stores, and market. As a consequence, they are forced to buy elsewhere, although this is their natural marketing quarter, and they have done their marketing here for years. It is a very serious injury to business.

"There are two other matters that ought to be remedied, the exchange at Waverley Place and the lighting of the cars. At the corner of Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue this road dumps its passengers from cars that stop there, into the street without shelter, in all kinds of weather, where they have to wait for from three to ten minutes to change cars."

"What about the lights in the cars?"

"They are execrable. The line, as you know, runs for the most part under the elevated road, and it gets dark early in the afternoon. In going to and from business we all like to read the papers or magazines, but it is not possible to do so with comfort or safety on these cars. They have the poorest sort of lights, and I told a conductor one day that some of the business men would take up a collection to buy oil enough to furnish good lights.

"Senator Coggeshall some time ago had a law passed requiring the elevated roads to furnish good lights. The same thing should be done for the surface roads. They need good lights, and the Sixth Avenue line needs good lighting more, probably, than any of them."

THE FAULT IN THE WALLS.

The Foundation of the Madison Avenue Wreck Was All Right.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, Deputy Superintendent Rutherford of the Building Department, and Charles Cowan and Frank Weeks, two expert builders, were at the head of a party which visited the collapsed building at 1,078 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. All of the debris had been cleared away and the cellar bottom fully exposed. In addition, several large holes had been dug adjoining the foundation.

The hole on the south side showed that the foundation was built on natural clay. This, according to the experts, knocks out the defense of the contractors, that the foundation was faulty, and puts the greater part of the responsibility for the collapse on the walls. The builders, who had been invited by Superintendent Constable to examine the wreck, as experts, made a careful survey of all the work, but refused to give their opinion as to the causes of the collapse.

Foreman Cooper, who had charge of the work of building the house north of the wrecked structure, said yesterday that he found a stone bottom at fourteen feet, but it began to sink toward the south. Mr. Rutherford said that all the law required was that a foundation should be built on natural ground, and not on made or artificial bottom. "As far as I can determine at this time," said he, "this law has been complied with. Therefore, the walls must have collapsed directly."

The date for the inquest has not been set as yet.

Grain Receipts at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—The receipts of grain at this port for the month of September were 26,960,614 bushels, as against 20,000,000 bushels in the same month last year. The total receipts since opening of navigation were 133,257,460 bushels, as against 87,754,721 bushels in the same period last year, and over 8,000,000 bushels in excess of any previous year. The grain shipments by canal this season show an increase, as compared with last year, of 13,000,000 bushels. The shipments by rail increased 30,000,000 bushels.

COMING OF MR. BARRIE.

The Author of "A Window in Thrums" Expected Here To-day.

Weather permitting, J. M. Barrie ought to arrive in New-York to-day, as he is a passenger on the Campania, which sailed on Saturday last. It is a most enviable position Mr. Barrie occupies in literature, and he has gained distinction at an early age, for he is only thirty-six years old. He hails originally from a small Scotch town, Kirriemuir, in Forfarshire, a place where there is much weaving done, and maybe Kirriemuir is "Thrums."

Mr. Barrie went to school at Dumfries and was graduated from Edinburgh University in 1882. As a lad he wrote occa-

J. M. Barrie.
The English Author Expected Here To-day.

sional articles for the Dumfries papers, and among the subjects treated was one on the instruction of children, which, though a lad hardly out of his teens, he signed "Paterfamilias." In 1882 he became regularly attached to a Nottingham journal, and did editorial work and all around work at the same time.

Two years afterward a first paper in his peculiar vein appeared in The St. James's Gazette, and at once London was interested and amused. "Better Dead" saw the light in 1887, and was an amazing production. Of "Better Dead," Mr. Barrie has written that by his wish it is no longer on sale in London, and many ask why, because it is looked upon as a most delicious bit of banter. In 1888 appeared "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single," and the following year his famous book, "A Window in Thrums," and this last work made the most lasting of impressions.

"My Lady Nicotine" came a year later, and jolly fun it is. Curious to relate, though the hero almost dies when he gives up his pipe, Mr. Barrie, though he describes so clearly a smoker's agony when deprived of the weed, at that time was ignorant of the use of tobacco. "The Little Minister" has for date, 1891. Just now, in Scribner's Magazine, there is being issued, in serial parts, Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy." Another book of his, "Margaret Ogilvey," is finished, but has not yet been sent from the press. Mr. Barrie is certain to receive a warm welcome in the United States, for everybody will want to thank the man who wrote that incomparable book, "A Window in Thrums."

ALL CLAIM THE JEWELRY.

Four Persons in a Case Involving Diamonds and Other Things.

A puzzling case that will be unsatisfactory to at least three of the four persons interested, was argued before the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The property that each of the persons claims consists of two diamond rings valued at $450, a fine sapphire scarf pin, and other less important bits of jewelry, all of which have played many parts, the last being that of gifts to gain Rebecca Israel's love.

Those who claim the jewelry are Alexander P. Sheridan, who says it was assigned to him by Rebecca Israel; Rebecca Israel, to whom it was given by Manuel Plaza; Manuel Plaza, who says it was forfeited security on a loan that he made to Salvador Presas, and Presas, who says that it is his, and that he never parted with the title to it.

Each tells a story of how she or he became possessed of the jewelry, and each story has all the appearance of truth and honesty. The jewelry, by the way, is now in the possesion of Property Clerk John F. Harriot at Police Headquarters, to whom it was sent from the First District Court, where all the trouble was at first aired.

Manuel Plaza, a Cuban, came to this country in April. He went to 233 West Fourteenth Street to board, and there met Miss Israel. She spoke Spanish, and as he did not speak English she said she would teach him. The more she taught the more infatuated with her Plaza became. It was during his infatuation that he gave her the jewelry, and it was after she refused his offer of marriage, which came in due time, that he wanted it back.

Miss Israel appreciated the diamonds, and had them reset by Tiffany & Co., and so when Presas appeared and demanded all the gifts, saying that they were his, and that Plaza should not have parted with them, as he held them as security for a loan, she refused to give them to Presas and he had her arrested. She was discharged as soon as the magistrate heard her story, but the gifts were sent to Police Headquarters, as Alexander P. Sheridan then appeared and claimed them under an assignment from Miss Israel.

Sheridan began suit in the City Court, making Property Clerk Harriot and all the other claimants defendants, and Miss Israel was awarded judgment, it being held that the jewels were hers.

Sheridan appealed to the City Court General term, which sustained the decision of the Trial Term, and from the General Term's decision an appeal was taken to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. All the claimants still have hopes of obtaining the jewelry, and each had an argument made yesterday, which arguments confounded the bench, if their condition was reflected in their countenances.

BOSS M'LAUGHLIN CONSULTED.

Sewall and Gorman Visit the Brooklyn Democratic Leader.

A conference was held at Kerrigan's Auction Rooms, 9 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, between Arthur Sewall, Popocratic candidate for Vice President; Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, and "Boss" Hugh McLaughlin of the Brooklyn Democratic machine.

The three leaders were closeted in Mr. McLaughlin's rear room, on the first floor above the auction shop, for more than an hour, but the result of the meeting was kept a secret.

As Mr. McLaughlin is an earnest Bryan man and has swung the machine to the support of the Chicago candidates, the discussion was undoubtedly harmonious.

New Edition of the Election Code.

"The Code of Election Laws of the State of New-York" is the title of a pamphlet by William H. Silvernail, just published by Banks & Brothers.

It contains the new election law of 1896, together with all Congressional and apportionment laws, the various recent ballot acts, and instructions for the guidance of election officers and voters.

This, with annotations, forms, and general instructions, makes it a valuable aid to the voter in everything pertaining to elections.

The book shows the result of careful work upon the part of the editor, and typographically reflects credit on the publishers.

WARNING CAMPAIGN NOTE

MR. ORR'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Believes the Prospects Hopeful, but Would Not Depreciate the Strength of the Enemy, and Would Leave Nothing Undone to Uphold the Government's Credit—First Meeting of the Chamber After the Summer Vacation.

The first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce since the Summer vacation was held yesterday noon. A comparatively small proportion of the members attended, but among those present were several well-known men, including John Jacob Astor, J. Edward Simmons, Commodore Van Santvoord, A. B. Hepburn, Henry Hentz, George Haven Putnam, F. B. Thurber, Gustav H. Schwab and George Waldo Smith.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber, made a brief speech of welcome in calling the meeting to order. He said:

"Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to remind you that we are on the eve of what I believe to be the most important election that has ever been held in the United States. I have every reason to believe that the prospects are most hopeful, but I think we are all unwise if we, in any way, depreciate the strength of the enemy, and, therefore, I think that we should leave no stone unturned in order to uphold the dignity, the honor, and the credit of the Government, [applause,] and also the maintenance of our existing republican form of government.

"Our good Secretary, Mr. George Wilson, has reminded me of the visit of Li Hung Chang to this country since our last meeting. He is, as all of us are, very jealous of the traditional claims of the Chamber of Commerce to hospitality. An effort was made by some of our members during the Summer to entertain the Chinese Viceroy. We expected, at one time, to have given a banquet in his honor, but owing to the fact that we were so much scattered at our country homes, the members of the Executive Committee who took the matter up found that it would be impossible to have a respectable representation of the Chamber, and, therefore, much to their regret, they were obliged to forego the invitation."

Henry Hentz, Chairman of the committee on sound financial legislation, reported that his committee had turned its work of disseminating sound-money literature over to the National Republican Campaign Committee.

Secretary Wilson read a letter from Secretary Elijah Helm of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, relating to the new rule requiring the certification of invoices for the United States at the Consulate of the district in which the goods invoiced were produced.

"Manchester has become a very important centre," wrote Mr. Helm, "for the warehousing and distribution of a vast variety of productions drawn from many parts of this country or from the Continent of Europe and the United States. From the aggregate stores of merchandise collected in this city purchases are made by United States merchants for export to their establishments in New-York or other cities in the States. To trace the place of origin, and to obtain the necessary Consular certificates in each case, involves a large amount of trouble and expense even where this process is practicable."

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce desires that the New-York Chamber shall use its influence at Washington toward having the new rule withdrawn and the old order of things restored. The matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce.

New members of the Chamber were elected as follows: H. Walter Webb, R. Fulton Cutting, George T. Bliss, Adolphe De Bary, James McGovern, and Henry P. Towne.

Horace Porter, Henry W. Cannon, J. Edward Simmons, Carl Schurz, and Cornelius N. Bliss were appointed a committee to arrange for the one hundred and twenty-eighth annual banquet, to be held at Delmonico's Tuesday evening, Nov. 17.

It is expected that President Cleveland will attend this dinner, and invitations will also be sent to ex-President Harrison and Mr. McKinley.

DR. DEPEW SENT A PROXY.

Bryan G. Hughes Tells How He Lent Mr. Lighthall Money.

The supplementary proceedings against Almerin H. Lighthall, a Park Avenue Improvement Commissioner, was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Louis Lutz has a judgment against Lighthall, and his attorney is examining every one that by any possibility might have a dollar that belongs to Lighthall; even Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has been subpoenaed in the case. He yesterday sent George S. Prince, Assistant Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad, to answer all questions for him—he was willing to submit to an examination by proxy, a novelty in legal proceedings.

Mr. Prince testified that Lighthall's salary, $250 a month, had been drawn for months by Bryan G

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MYSTERIES OF LIFE.

THE BIOLOGICAL PROBLEM OF TO-DAY. Preformation or Epegenesis. By Prof. Dr. Oscar Hertwig. Authorized Translation of P. Chalmers Mitchell. 18mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

You must try to account for the mystery of life somewhere or somehow, even if you coin phrases to explain it, and so we have formulated "omne vivum e vivo," or "each life from a life," and a kindred phrase, "omne vivum ex ovo," or "each life from an egg." A number of years ago Weismann, from investigation into the anatomy of the Hydromedusae, came to the conclusion that the sexual cells of these animals "arose," not from "the common protoplasm of their tissues, but a peculiar plasm distinct in its nature and possibilities." Then started the new theory of the particular germ plasm, which grew and went through many alterations. What exactly Weismann means is not so readily explainable. He has invented a number of special words, such as "erbgleiche Theilung," or doubling divisions which are barely translatable. Prof. Hertwig, who presents the biological problems, is himself the man to whom we are indebted for the most recent discoveries as to the intimate nature of fertilization, but he does not agree with Weismann in many ways, especially as to the fundamental facts. Mr. Francis Balfour, too, differs from Weismann, and he thinks "that there is no evidence for the existence of differentiating as opposed to doubling divisions, and that there is evidence that divisions always are doubling divisions." Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell very properly states that we are so far only at the beginning of inquiry into the problems of heredity, and that the "protagonists of the opposing views, like all those who care more for knowledge than for argument, are concerned more for truth than for the establishment of a modus vivendi."

If the study of the egg be traced very far back, biologists come to the conclusion that at some vastly remote period the eggs of the mammals, like man, "were large and contained, as in the lower existing mammals, a store of food yolk." Now the embryo obtains its food from the blood of the mother.

What with hyperblast, mesoblast, epeblast, and innumerable other technical terms, this volume is by no means an easy nut to crack. It is in the first and second parts that may be found the leading ideas as presented by Weismann, but Prof. Hertwig declares that the method is "unpromising" and replete with "intricacies."

THE PITY OF EUGENE FIELD'S WORKS.

SONGS AND OTHER VERSE and SECOND BOOK OF TALES. By Eugene Field. Two volumes. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 per volume.

Here are two more of Eugene Field's books—this time one of prose and one of verse, and in both the familiar note of easy sentiment and not too reticent humor. If one's eyes fill readily, they will probably moisten over most of the tales in spite of their slipshod form, because the writer does not hesitate to press with patient insistency upon the wounds that life deals to us all. Dear dead mothers, little children, fading youth—he talks about them until the last leaf of the book is turned and the reader left to his own thoughts. It is impossible, with all the good-will in the world, to be blind to Field's faults as a writer—he never took time to make good writing possible, and the robe of style with which he clothes his various creations is so flimsy as to be almost pitiful. What could inspire a man of common sense, to say nothing of poetic nature, to turn the simple dignity of our Lord's Prayer into such weary lines as these?

Our Father Who art in heaven, hallowed be
Thy name;
Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on
earth, in heaven the same;
Give us this day our daily bread, and may
our debts to heaven—
As we our earthly debts forgive—by Thee
be all forgiven;
When tempted or by evil vexed, restore
Thou us again,
And Thine be the Kingdom, the Power, and
the Glory forever and ever, amen.

If it were not for stray poems of unusual loveliness, such as "Little Boy Blue," it could almost be said of Mr. Field that he was not in his element when writing grammatical verse. Quaint colloquial twists of language so delighted him that it was hard for him to feel them out of place. Think of Béranger's dismay could he know that a line of his had ever been made to read:

"Lisette," says I, "it's time to go—"

Perhaps the lovable brightness and daring that won him so many friends made it difficult for Field to take himself seriously; perhaps it was the humility that lurks at the heart of many a Court jester that led him so often into clownish tricks of diction; perhaps it was the unconscious—or conscious—perception of the greater dignity of folly in cap and bells over folly in solemn black that made him in his keen hatred of pose to pose so often as less than he was.

Whatever the reason—one somehow takes it for granted that it was not a wholly unworthy one—the fact exists that in the hurried verse and shiftless prose it is necessary to thrash out the goods grains from a whirlwind of chaff. One need not be an apostle of decorum to tire of eating with the knife, of thumping on the table, or dancing a breakdown on bare boards. And even if one is a man and a father, one does not always want to be weeping over a little cradle. Why, then, should it be denied that Mr. Field's work in mass is very tiresome? The pity lies in the gleams of evidence that he might have risen far higher than he ever tried to rise. Whether it was the pressure of his daily task that kept him down or some ineffectual strain in his talent, the pity of it remains.

LEGAL CURIOSITIES.

LEADING IN LAW AND CURIOUS IN COURT. By Benjamin F. Burnham. New-York: Banks & Brothers.

Since courts are only the finite human tribunals where the infinite variety of disputes among men are taken to be settled, and as Judges, jurors, and counsel are after all only fallible members of the great human family, it is not at all surprising that Mr. Burnham's book, which is principally devoted to "The Curious in Court," is a large octavo of fourteen hundred pages. Indeed, it could readily have been extended to another volume, with cases still left over.

Yet its value is scarcely commensurate with its size. It is principally a collection of the facetiae of the profession. And while the author says his book is intended for the recreation of the profession and the instruction of the layman, though the first of these hopes will undoubtedly be fulfilled, yet as for the second it has been often and truly said that the law is the only profession without an amateur following. Nevertheless, the layman could read with both profit and amusement, for the book abounds in interesting reading, anecdotes of famous Judges and lawyers, quaint and long-forgotten rules of procedure, and an infinite variety of curious cases upon curious subjects.

After all, it is as well that the layman does not take a greater interest in the law than he does, for otherwise he might see through and come to have a contempt for certain processes that he is now happily ignorant of.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The recollections of Alexis de Tocqueville, author of the work on American Democracy, will soon be published. They relate to the critical period of 1848-9, which saw the fall of Louis Philippe and the rise of Louis Napoleon. For a short time under Louis Napoleon de Tocqueville was Foreign Minister.

—The first volume of Edward Eggleston's "History of Life in the United States," which is the first outcome of his labors since he began, seventeen years ago, to study the subject, will be published this Autumn by the Messrs. Appleton under the title "The Beginners of a Nation." Of his work Mr. Eggleston himself says: "Of the thoroughness of my investigations and the soundness of my inferences, scholars must judge. I have used what skill experience may have given me to make the picture of life vivid and interesting, while holding steadfastly to the central aim of the book, which is to give an impartial, unsentimental, and wholly unbiased account of the English people who set agoing a great current of civilized life in the western hemisphere."

—The second volume of the late George Ticknor Curtis's "Constitutional History of the United States" is announced by the Harpers. It has been edited by Joseph Culbertson Clayton. Mr. Curtis's work under this title first appeared in 1854. In 1889 he issued a revised edition of it and announced a second volume as in preparation, bringing the history down to the close of the civil war. After Mr. Curtis's death, in 1894, the manuscripts relating to this volume, which were found among his papers, were placed in Mr. Clayton's hands with a view to their publication in the present form. An appendix to the new volume contains detached writings relating to the subject, an annotated copy of the Constitution, and some historical documents.

—The first volume of the letters of Victor Hugo, which is promised for about the end of this year, contains letters to Hugo's father, to his young wife, to his confessor, Lamennais, and to Sainte-Beuve, with others that relate to his early books and plays. The entire series extends from Hugo's boyhood down to his death. None of them has heretofore been published.

—Clark Russell's new novel of the sea, which he calls "What Cheer!" will be ready this season. Around three characters—a sailor named Jeremy Liver, a lass named Joyce Whitaker, whom Liver loves, and a master mariner named Heron, who loves the same lass—the story runs, and chiefly aboard a ship called the Atlantic when its scene is not the north end of the old sea town of Deal.

—The publication of Whymper's new work on "Chamonix and the Range of Mont Blanc" brings out the fact that Nansen was a boy only seven years old when Mr. Whymper was making his first tour through the northwestern parts of Greenland. Mr. Whymper published his first Alpine book in 1871. The work now published will be followed eventually by one on Zermatt and the Matterhorn. His famous ascent of the Matterhorn, when his three companions and one of his guides were killed, was made in 1865.

—Tolstoi has laid aside the novel on which he was engaged in order to take up a book for children, dealing with the rules and principles which ought to govern their conduct. The work will be a rather long one, and Tolstoi is described as putting into it "all his hours and all his heart." He has in contemplation a visit to Sweden. Should he conclude to make the journey, an effort will be made to induce him to visit England.

—The autobiography of Sir Richard Temple, which is about ready for publication, deals largely with his life in India, where he spent twenty-nine years in administrative work. He long served in Parliament and took part in nearly 3,000 divisions.

—Justin H. McCarthy is correcting the proofs of the final two volumes of his history of the French Revolution.

—A land not unknown to modern song and story, Timbuctoo, has been visited by a Frenchman, Felix Dubois, who has written a book with the title "Timbuctoo the Mysterious." It will be issued this Autumn, with many illustrations. An English edition has already been arranged for. M. Dubois traces the place back to an old Egyptian settlement, which fact he uses to explain the different position respecting civilization which it occupies as compared with its native surroundings.

—Each tragedy and comedy which the Messrs. Dent will add to their Temple Shakespeare Series will be printed without abridgment or expurgation. The first play on the list is Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," and it will be ready about the end of October. An etching or photogravure for frontispiece will be issued with each volume. In their series of Temple Classics the Messrs. Dent will soon have ready Wordsworth's "Prelude," Bacon's "Essays," Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici," and "Gulliver's Travels."

—Archibald Forbes is writing a history of the famous Forty-second Highlanders, otherwise known as the Black Watch, a regiment which saw the carnage of Waterloo, was in the Crimea, and fought in the Indian mutiny.

—Marion Crawford has written for The Century a story called "A Rose of Yesterday," which will be begun in the November number and run for six months. The scene opens in Lucerne.

—The Critic affirms, on what it calls "the best authority," that Mrs. Humphry Ward, before her "Sir George Tressady" was printed in The Century, "rewrote it, not once, but several times." Moreover, since the work was put in type and stereotyped for publication in book form, she "has virtually rewritten it twice."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SWEETHEART TRAVELLERS. By S. R. Crockett. 8vo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes. $1.50.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DOCTRINE IN THE EPISTLES. By C. R. Henderson. 16mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 50 cents.

CAMPS, QUARTERS, AND CASUAL PLACES. By Archibald Forbes. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE FISHERLASS. By Björnstjerne Björnson. 16mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

VIRGIN SOIL. By Ivan Turgeney. 16mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 each.

A LONELY MAID. By Mrs. Hungerford. ("The Duchess.") 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

BEAUX AND BELLES. By Arthur Grissom. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

HEAVY ODDS. By Marcus Clarke. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

BRIEFS FOR DEBATE. Edited by W. Du Bois Brookings, A. B., and Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, A. B. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. By Ernst Mach. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Paper, 35 cents.

THE WAR OF THE STANDARDS. Coin and Credit vs. Coin Without Credit. By Albion W. Tourgée. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnams Sons. 75 cents.

THE MEMOIRS OF BARON THIEBAULT, (Late Lieutenant General in the French Army.) Translated and Condensed by Arthur John Butler. Large 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. Vols. I. and II.

THE HISTORY OF MODERN PAINTING. By Richard Mather. Large 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. Three volumes. $20.

SECOND YEAR IN FRENCH. By L. C. Syms. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 25 cents.

THE PRINCESS. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

HOMER'S ILIAD. Books I., VI., XXII., and XXIV. Translated by Alexander Pope. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

THE BAYONET THAT CAME HOME. By Neil Wynn Williams. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

A LITTLE TOUR IN IRELAND. By an Oxonian, (S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester.) 8vo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

A RELUCTANT EVANGELIST, AND OTHER STORIES. By Alice Spinner. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

COEUR DECU. By Eduard Delpit. 12mo. Paris: Calmann Levy. $1.

HOW SUCCESSFUL LAWYERS WERE EDUCATED. By George A. Macdonald, B. S., LL. B. 8vo. New-York: Banks & Brothers.

THE FEARSOME ISLAND. By Albert Kinross. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

ARTIE. By George Adl. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

SIR GEORGE TRESSADY. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. New-York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. $2.

UNIVERSAL BIMETALLISM. By Richard P. Rothwell. Large 8vo. New-York: The Scientific Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE INSPIRATION OF HISTORY. By James Mulchahey, S. T. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

HEAVEN EVERY DAY; OR, COMMON SENSE CHRISTIANITY. By Theodore F. Seward. 18mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE VIOLET. By Julia Magruder. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE STORY OF GREECE. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

LEGENDS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.50.

ISAAC PITMAN'S COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTOR. By Isaac Pitman. 16mo. New-York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. $1.50.

RICK DALE. By Kirk Monroe. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE ELEMENTARY STUDY OF ENGLISH. By William J. Rolfe. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By George Ticknor Curtis. Large 8vo. Vol. II. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

WINNING WHIST. Emery Boardman. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

IN THE SOUTH SEAS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

PROBLEMS OF MODERN DEMOCRACY. By Edwin Lawrence Godkin. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

FABLES. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE MONEY PROBLEM; OR, BIMETALLISM VS. A SINGLE GOLD STANDARD. By the Hon. L. Bradford Prince. 12mo. New-York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper. 25 cents.

LYON & HEALY'S CATALOGUE OF THEIR COLLECTION OF RARE OLD VIOLINS. 1896-7. With Historical Sketches. 16mo. Chicago.

ARMENIA'S ORDEAL. By Armayis P. Vartooguian. 16mo. New-York: Armayis P. Vartooguian. $1.

FRANK HUNTER'S PERIL. By Horatio Alger, Jr. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

CHERRY AND VIOLET. By the author of "Mary Powell." 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

A HISTORY OF EGYPT DURING THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH DYNASTIES. By W. M. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., LL. D. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. II. $2.25.

THREE LITTLE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. By Nora Perry. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

AIR CASTLE DON; OR, FROM DREAMLAND TO HARDPAN. By B. Freeman Ashley. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE POETS. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. V. $2.50.

LITERARY STUDIES: GEORGE ELIOT, &c. By Joseph Jacobs. 16mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. By Thornton Kirkland Lothrop. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A HISTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. By Edward Stanwood. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

LIFE AND TIMES OF GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA. By Prof. Pasquale Villari. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

A PHRASE BOOK FROM THE POETIC AND DRAMATIC WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. By Marie Ada Molineux, A. M., Ph. D. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

THE HOLY BIBLE. Oxford. Sunday school teachers' edition. 8vo. New-York: 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue.

THE IDOL MAKER. By Adeline Sergeant. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE COUNTRY PARSON, (Le Curé de Village.) By Honore de Balzac. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE EDUCATION OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. By Reuben Post Halleck, M. A. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

BREAK OF DAY. By George Wharton Edwards. 24mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

DAPHNE; OR, THE PIPES OF ARCADIA. By Marguerite Merington. 16mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THE METROPOLITANS. By Jeanne Drake. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

SINDBAD, SMITH & CO. By Albert Stearns. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

"GOLD." A Dutch-Indian story. By Annie Linden. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

DADDY JAKE THE RUNAWAY, and Short Stories Told After Dark. By "Uncle Remus," Joel Chandler Harris. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

AMERICAN HIGHWAYS. By N. S. Shaler. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE PRIZE CUB. By J. T. Trowbridge. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE SWORDMAKER'S SON. By William O. Stoddard. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE WONDERFUL WHEEL. By Mary Tracy Earle. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

A SHADOW. By P. S. Newell. Oblong. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

GOBOLINKS; OR, SHADOW PICTURES FOR YOUNG AND OLD. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Oblong. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

PAPER DOLL POEMS. By Pauline King. Oblong. New-York: The Century Company. 75 cents.

THE CENTURY BOOK OF FAMOUS AMERICANS. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Large 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

RANCH LIFE AND THE HUNTING TRAIL. By Theodore Roosevelt. Royal 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $2.50.

MODERN FRENCH MASTERS. By John C. Van Dyke. Royal 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $10.

THE COMING BOOK AUCTIONS.

Rare and Curious Volumes to be Disposed Of.

Sales of books at auction commence in New-York in October, and the indications are that many fine libraries will be disposed of under the hammer this Fall. The mutations of fortune sometimes scatter collections, but more generally libraries forming part of estates have to be disposed of.

To-day and to-morrow Messrs. Bangs & Co. of 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue begin their sales, and have already four catalogues for distribution, with many other lists in preparation.

The sale to-day will be composed of a library of miscellaneous English literature, in which is included a collection of engravings, etchings, and photographs. Among the books may be mentioned Jonathan Edwards's "Freedom of Will," Boston, 1754; "Life and Essays of Benjamin Franklin," Dublin, 1793; Chaudron's "Oraison Funebre," in Washington, 1801, and a first edition of Emerson's poems, Boston, 1847, with Pope's "Miscellaneous Poems and Translations," London, 1712. In the collection of engravings are many portraits and a number of rare illustrations.

On the 5th and 6th Messrs. Bangs & Co. will dispose of another library of a miscellaneous character, in which are included Americana and Grolier Club publications. Among the notable books are De Kay's "New-York Natural History," and such a rare volume as Herckman's "America," Amsterdam, 1634. Of the Grolier Club publications, there are thirteen. There are many books relating to music by standard authorities.

On the 7th, 8th, and 9th of this month, Messrs. Bangs & Co. will dispose of a valuable private library, remarkable for its illustrated books, as the Florence Gallery, the Turner Gallery, the Vatican Gallery, and Hogarth's works. Pistolesi's "Il Vaticano," Rome, 1829-38, is among the remarkable works, having not less than 850 engravings of the paintings, frescoes, statues, &c., belonging to the palace of the Pope. The Hogarth is the London edition of 1835, the original plates having been restored by Heath. The Munich Gallery, 1817-36, is complete.

The choicest of the libraries is the one offered on the 12th of October, the sale of the books to be continued on to the 17th of the month. This collection was made by the Rev. William R. Williams. It was described many years ago by Dr. Wynne in his "The Private Libraries of New-York." In the first 425 lots are assembled, under the head of Americana, many rare volumes. The library is rich in Bibles, as "The Silver Bible" of the Dutch, and "The Breeches Bible." There are numerous books of the seventeenth century, representing the struggle for religious liberty in England and Holland. Among the treaties is Milton's "Defense of the English People," a first edition, with his controversy with Salmasius. Some of the prizes in the Williams collection are books which once belonged to Casaubon and Grotius, with their manuscript annotations. There are two choice volumes with the book plates of William Penn and the Duke of Sussex, and Cardinal Marefuschi.

The Messrs. Bangs & Co. have in preparation the catalogue of the late Mr. Henry F. Sewall, and herein are many wonders. Of moderns, this collection contains the first editions of Charles Lamb, Charles Dickens, and Longfellow. As to the ancients, typographically considered, there are many examples coming from the presses of Aldus, the Elzevirs, Pinson, and Wynkyn Worde. In the Shakespeares, this library has the first four folios, with many separate plays. The collection is rich, too, in illuminated missals, Books of Hours, and vellums. Then there are old almanacs, ancient historical tracts, and just such gems as the bibliophile craves the possession of, and now but a tithe of the marvels in this Sewall collection have been mentioned.

TO FATHER VISSANI'S MEMORY.

Masses to be Said for the Priest Who Died While in Rome.

The priests of the Order of St. Francis in the New-York Province will celebrate for the next week solemn requiem masses in their churches in honor to the Very Rev. Charles A. Vissani, Commissary General of the Holy Land for the United States, whose death occurred in Rome, Italy, Sunday morning.

Father Vissani was born in the town of Nazano, near Rome, over sixty-five years ago. When sixteen years old he entered the Order of St. Francis, and after nine years of study was ordained a priest. About twelve years later he paid his first visit to this country, going to Allegany, N. Y. He was appointed Extraordinary Visitator of the Province of the Immaculate Conception, in which office he was thrice honored by being chosen Provincial. He was then made Commissary General of the Holy Land for the United States by the General of the Order of St. Francis, the duties of which he discharged until the time of his death.

Father Vissani gained a worldwide reputation as the promoter of the first pilgrimage to leave the United States for the Holy Land, and with the proceeds of this he built the church at 143 West Ninety-fifth Street which bears his official name—Commissariat of the Holy Land. Three years after this pilgrimage Father Vissani started a second tour to Palestine and the Holy Land, in which nearly every Catholic order in the United States was represented. Father Vissani's health began to fail following the second crusade, and, although he went to Rome in April, in hopes of recuperating, he steadily grew worse.

Father Vissani will probably be succeeded by the Rev. Godfrey Schilling, the Vice Commissary General of the Holy Land for the United States, who lives in this city.

The work is mainly of a missionary nature and was established by the Franciscan Friars for the rescue and preservation of the holy shrines in Palestine. The order maintains eighty colleges, schools, hospitals, and dispensaries in the Holy Land.

TO FIGHT AGAINST THE TRUST.

Standard Oil People, It Is Said, Will Sell Artificial Ice.

Along the Hudson River where, in the Winter, ice is harvested a belief is firmly grounded that a new competitor will enter the field against the Consolidated Ice Trust this Winter. Some of the strongest men in the Standard Oil Company, it is asserted, purpose to go into the business on a large scale.

John D. Archbold is mentioned as the leader in the new scheme. He is reticent on the subject, and so are his business associates; but men of many years' experience in the ice trade say that the existence of a Standard Oil combination is an actual and palpable fact.

The purpose of the new combination is thus explained: The Standard people will handle artificial ice exclusively, and with the enormous capital at their command they can afford to sell their ice at a loss for a while until they drive the present ice trust to the wall. Once in full control of the market, prices can be marked up or down at the will of the manufacturers, just as the price of oil is regulated by the Standard Oil monopoly. Friends of the Standard people, however, declare that the ultimate object of the new scheme is to give ice consumers the benefit of lower prices than they have ever before enjoyed.

If the new project really goes into effect, the plan involves the establishment of extensive plants in and about New-York, and the artificial ice company will be ready to do business next Spring.

The present leaders in the New-York ice industry are the Morse Brothers, who obtained control of the Knickerbocker and several other ice companies in this city five or six years ago, and formed a strong combination which now dominates the business

Sudden Death at a Wedding.

At the residence of Dr. Jacob Ash, 790 Lexington Avenue, Wednesday evening, while the wedding reception of his daughter, Marie, who was married to Charles A. Blath, a wine merchant of this city, was taking place in the upper part of the house, a waiter named Eugene Fritsch died suddenly in the yard of supposed heart failure. Fritsch was in the employ of Mazetti, the caterer, who kept the fact of the death from the guests, and while they were dancing and otherwise enjoying themselves, the body was removed to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

ART NOTES.

—Wonderful is the work of Vierge, as seen in his illustrations to the articles entitled "On the Trail of Don Quixote," as they appear in Scribner's Magazine. The fortitude, the perseverance of Vierge may be precised by this incident of his life: Some years ago, when in his prime, and at the zenith of his fame, he was stricken with paralysis, his right arm and hand becoming useless. At once he set to work to educate his left hand, and successfully, since all his recent sketches have been made with his left hand. The variety of Vierge's ideas is surprising. If the caballeros are not present, you have the muleteers. It is all the same to him, whether he draws the single figure or groups together innumerable characters, as in the illustration of the "Dance at Herencia," or the "Laborers' Noonday Meal." Vierge is absolutely familiar with all Spanish architecture, and you may study cathedrals, or the houses in Madrid or Seville. It is unfortunate that the page of the current magazine somewhat restricts a thorough appreciation of Vierge's power. A six-inch print dwarfs general effects. The great contrasts this artist delights in, his lights and shadows, cannot be made effective in a necessarily cramped area. His style is so big and large that he suffers when he is made minute.

—Francesco Goya y Lucientas (only you drop the final Spanish appendages and call him simply Goya) was one of the great painters of the last 100 years. Of course, his name was known in New-York, but the discovery of him was made, so to speak, in this city by M. Feuardent, who found years ago some notable, and, we may say, generally overlooked, pictures of Goya's in the collection belonging to the New-York Historical Society. Goya was the most presumptuous of artists, and the boldest in his attacks. In art he had the mad courage of a Pizarro or a Cortes, and he was Spanish enough to delight in bull fighting, being past perfect in all the rules of that gory science. It is a mistake to suppose that Goya was not appreciated in his early life work in Spain, for the most precious of Spanish Infantas sat for him, and there was a Great Duchess enamored of him. But then Goya tired of the ineptitude of Spanish Court life, and had a liking for Napoleonism. Then he went to France some time in 1822, and De la Croix, Gros, Gericault at once appreciated him. Goya was an artist who could paint everything, were it a Queen or a washerwoman; and great as he was with his brush, wonderful was he with his etcher's point or lithographic pencil. Few men are all-around men, but Goya was at home in everything save the glyptic art, and he probably could have done that had he tried. Goya was not even, and occasionally was careless, but take him all in all, good and bad, there never was displayed more force and energy than when this Saragossan touched a canvas.

—The National Portrait Gallery in London has met with the most marked success, and the number of visitors has been much in excess of previous years. The Sunday afternoon exhibitions were highly successful, and during the three hours when the gallery was open the average of visitors was larger than during the same hours of the week. The Trustees thus express themselves: "The opening of the gallery on Sunday afternoons has been fully justified, and we are gratified at being able to meet what is evidently a popular demand."

—There seems to be good reasons for questioning whether William Hogarth was the originator of the illustrations of Butler's "Hudibras." Hogarth was born in 1697 or 1698, and an edition of "Hudibras," with the pictures, was published in 1710, and then Hogarth could have been only twelve or thirteen years old. There are even earlier editions of "Hudibras" with the same illustrations, printed some years before Hogarth was born. Biographical notices of William Hogarth will then require change where the "Hudibras" pictures are credited to him. What Hogarth apparently did was to copy the old prints and touch them up.

—Miss Emilie S. Coles and Dr. Ackerman Coles have presented to the Theological Seminary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of New-Brunswick, N. J., a life-size group in marble, the work of Alessandro F. Cavaceia, an Italian sculptor of distinguished merit. The figures represent Ishmael and Hagar.

—Lamberto Goria, a young sculptor of Rome, who was in receipt of a medal at the late Italian exhibition, for his "Beatrice Cenci in Prison," found a purchaser for his work, Dr. P. de Vecchi of San Francisco, and this gentleman has presented the statue to the Hopkins Institute of San Francisco.

—Mr. Harold Elderkin, who is a Kentuckian, and whose natural talent has been developed by serious studies abroad, has just furnished a large picture, representing a hunting scene in Texas. This is now on view in Galveston. Mr. Elderkin's intention is to open an art school in Galveston.

—An English lady recently exhibited at Denver two pictures which she said were Turners. The history of these two pictures, the owner states, is as follows: The husband of the lady, who was an officer in the Queen's service, bought the pictures at the sale of Turner's effects in 1854, and at a very low price. Ruskin's "Modern Painters," with the superlaudation of Turner, having been written a number of years previous to this sale, it is hardly possible that the merits of Turner or a good picture of his were not understood in 1854. Nevertheless, there are, without question, several watercolors of Turner's, some to be found in New-York, which are undoubtedly authentic works, but, unfortunately, they are unsigned.

—The Connecticut Art Students' League will be opened at Hartford on Oct. 8.

—At the Pittsburg Exposition art galleries will be shown an excellent collection. Among the pictures are Reinhart's "Washed Ashore," J. G. Brown's "Heels Over Head," Elizabeth Gardner's "The Little Vintager," Gilbert Gaul's "Those Dreary Days," "Not in Our Set," by J. H. Dolph, and George Roochegrosse's striking work, "La Jacquerie," which was exhibited in the Salon of 1888. Rochegrosse received the gold medal of honor.

—A statue has been put in place in the Place Richelieu, Bordeaux, commemorative of the late President Carnot. M. Barrias is the sculptor. The figure is erect, and the pose the official one. The pedestal has two figures. One represents France with the palm, offering it to Carnot. The inscription reads, "A Carnot, Président de la République, 1887-1893."

Cut Off an Associate's Fingers.

Albert Hutz, twenty-four years old, of 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a butcher, employed at Richard Webber's meat market, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue, had four fingers of his right hand chopped off by a meat cleaver Wednesday afternoon. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

William Hutz, the injured man's brother, who was working in the shop, demanded the arrest of George Kleiner of 308 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who held the cleaver. William Hutz declared that Kleiner acted intentionally, as Albert Hutz and Kleiner had quarreled during the day. Kleiner was put under arrest and bail was refused.

May Use Overhead Trolley.

A dispatch from Albany Wednesday announced that the State Railroad Commissioners had granted permission to the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New-York City to use the overhead trolley system for ten years on its King's Bridge extension above One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. At the end of ten years' time the commission will again look into the matter and extend the permission or annul the right.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney Here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney spent Wednesday night at the residence of Mr. Whitney's uncle, Col. Payne, 852 Fifth Avenue.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

New Light on the Elevated.

The management of the Manhattan Railway Company has actually decided to buy a better quality of oil. The new oil, it is asserted, will give from 25 to 40 per cent. more light and gives no odor during combustion. Russell Sage said Wednesday that a practical test of electricity as a motive power and an illuminant would be made on the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the elevated road within a few days. The mechanism, cables, &c., are almost in position.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANGERMANN, BENEDICT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENEDICT A. ANGERMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Times Building, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1896. DAVID ANGERMANN, Administrator, D. B. N. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. au14-law6mF

BAMMANN, JOHN D., RICHARD, DICK, DIEDRICH or JOHANN DIEDRICH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rabe & Keller, No. 248 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. PETER FREDERICK BAMMANN, WILLIAM SCHIERECK, Executors. RABE & KELLER, Att'ys for Ex'rs. s18-law6mF

DOLL, ERNST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, his attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. CHARLES DOLL, Administrator. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City. je19-law6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-law6mF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-law6mF

HILL, JOHN.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James A. Hill, David Hill, Alexander Hill, Amelia Mason Hill, Annie J. Hill, David P. Hill, Jane Carroll, send greeting:

Whereas, James A. Hill of the City of Br

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and Transactions at Auction.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold, for Jefferson M. Levy, as administrator of Mrs. Fannie Levy's (his mother) estate, to Joseph Naylor, the three-story brick building 507 and 509 Washington Street, 40 by 76, at $20,000. The same brokers have leased, for Mrs. Anne D. Gawtry, to William Sittenham, for twenty-one years, the building at 146 Fifth Avenue.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland have sold, for H. A. Kerwin & Son, to Clara Werner, at $46,000, the two five-story graystone single flats 8 and 10 West One Hundred and Third Street, each 19 by 85 by 102.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold, for George F. Johnson, the three-story brick and stone dwelling 251 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 55 by 100.5. The same brokers have leased, to E. P. Cuthbert & Co., for five years, at a total rental of $75,000, the fourth floor of the Johnston Building, at Broad and New Streets and Exchange Place.

Mr. Matt J. Ward has leased, for E. N. Anable, to George Murray, late proprietor of the Hotel Sherwood, the Westminster Hotel, for a term of five years.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure to Annie Greassle, at $6,200, the three-story frame tenement 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 560 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 99.11.

Mr. Thomas S. Walker sold in partition to C. L. Wardrop, at $5,950, Lot 619 in village of Wakefield, 100 by 114; also portion of Lot 1,176 in same village, 59.6 by 105; also, 523 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 183.4 feet east of Morris Avenue, 16.8 by 146.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 254 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 80 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,075.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 636 and 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Willis Avenue, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,885; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Boulevard, for two five-story brick flats, by Aaron Canter, of 103 Delancey Street, owner; cost, $46,000.

No. 115 West Twenty-fifth Street, alterations to a four-story brick and stone tenement by Furman Clayton, of 37 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. P. Guttin of 111 West Twenty-fifth Street, lessee; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

3D ST, 218 East; ½ part; George Brodsky to Beckie Murafchik..... $1
8TH ST, 120 East; Melanchton S. da Costa and others to Harlan Moore..... 1
92D ST, n s, 32 ft w of 1st Av, 19x85.5; Elizabeth A. Colton and another, executors, &c., to Bernard Renehan..... 5,500
114TH ST, 79 East; Mary McManus to Adolph Mulier..... 3
134TH ST, s s, 386 ft w of 5th Av, 22x99.11; Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Louis McCord..... 1
134TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Robert L. Gilbert to Frank W. Gilbert..... 1
114TH ST, 74 East; David E. Todd to Eugene C. Potter..... 1
120TH ST, 118 and 120, East; Lincus Lowenfeld and wife to Joseph F. Imus..... 1
137TH ST, and 113TH ST, n w corner, 25x75; Rafaello Della Paolera and wife to Vitantonio Serritella..... 45,000
MADISON AV, w s, 40.7 ft n of 101st St, 26.8x95; James J. Frawley and another to Ernest Schneider and wife..... 2,500
119TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft w of Park, or 4th Av, 67.6x100.11; Henry Schmidt and Hartmann Schmidt and wives to Louis H. Hallen..... 27,500
108TH ST, 237 East; Adelina Bukofzer to Samuel Ramsfelder..... 1
107TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x½ block; Anthony G. Ruhl to Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension..... 1
INTERIOR LOT, centre line between 107th and 108th Sts, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 20xw 100; William Preuss, Jr., and wife to same..... 1
3D AV, e s, 85.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x110; Alethia B. Stewart and another to Anna L. B. Stewart..... 5,000
WASHINGTON ST, e s, between Perry and Charles Sts, part of Lot No. 1, map of estate of William W. Gilbert; Emma W. Inglee to Peter Lang and wife..... 14,000
SAME PROPERTY; Lewis Dunham, executor, &c., to Emma W. Inglee..... 1
LOTS 602 and 603, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles Blackburn..... 1
ROAD from New-York to Boston, s s, at land of A. Arnow, contains 3½ acres, Eastchester; John Greenbank and wife to Moses F. Dennis and another..... 500
MONROE AV, w s, 133.4 ft n of Columbia Av, 16.8x100; Charles Stonebridge and wife to Eleanor M. Bell..... 1
HILLSIDE ST, centre line, Plot 143, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman; part George Property; Margaret V. Eccles to Benjamin F. Eccles (two-thirds part)..... 6,500
92D ST, 131 East; Frederick A. Ringler, as executor, &c., to William G. Ringler and another..... 2,800
138TH ST, s e corner of 11th Av, 100.11x145; Eugene C. Potter and wife to William P. Cronin..... 1
114TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 145x100.11; William F. Cronin and wife to David R. Todd..... 1
103D ST, S and 10 West; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to Clara Werner..... 28,000
124TH ST, 240 and 242 West; Percy L. Klock and wife to Alonzo G. McLaughlin..... 46,000
114TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Judson Lawson and wife to E. R. Lawson..... 10
136TH ST, 235 West; Richard B. Greenwood to John J. Duffy..... 100
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 125.6 ft s of 106th St, 25.5x100; Benjamin Holmes and wife to Charles Schilo, Jr..... 16,000
120TH ST, 223 and 225 West; William H. Hall, Jr., to Paul Obalski and wife..... 32,000
119TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 54x100.11; George W. Eggers and wife to William R. Bronk..... 1
137TH ST, n s, 159 ft w of 11th Av, 19.10x94.9; John H. Schnepel to Elizabeth Finley..... 1
134TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; James T. Barry and wife to Annis Conlon..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BOEHM, Ferdinand, and wife to William Witte and another; 834 East 138th St, 5 years..... $420, $788
CHISOLM, George E., and another, as trustees, to John H. Davis; n e s of Waverley Place, between 5th Av and Macdougal St; Lot 4, map by Edwin Smith, 1833, 21 years..... 1,600
FICHTNER, Julius, and another, to Michael Henig and others; 88 Clinton St., 9 10-12 years..... 1,650
Julius Vogel to Otto E. Olsen..... 1
LOT 74, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to John McArthur..... 15,000
ALL RIGHTS, privileges, and franchises of 29th and 29th Street Railroad Company; J. Van Vechten Olcott, referee, to Charles W. Truslow..... 25,000
SAME PROPERTY; Charles W. Truslow to the 28th and 29th Street Cross-Town Railroad Company..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; 28th and 29th Street Railroad Company to 28th and 29th Street Cross-Town Railroad Company.. 1
DIVISION ST, 164; John J. McAdams and wife to John Duane..... 1
WAVERLEY PLACE, 109; Bernardine H. J. E. B. Noel to Hattie F. Collins..... 18,000
MANGIN ST, w s, 55.5 ft s of Stanton St, 65.9x100; Anna J. Lennon to William P. Cronin..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene J. Potter..... 1
RIVINGTON ST, 134; Sarah Federgreen to Rachel Singer..... 1
GOERCK ST, 144; Albert Kellerhouse and wife to Lucy A. Browning..... 13,500
HOUSTON ST, n s, between Avenues C and D; Lots 28 and 29, map of Augustus Wynkoop property; Hannah Lambert to H. L. Mason..... 1
AVENUE B, 22; William J. Cummings and wife to James McSharron..... 10,000
7TH AV, 316 and 318; Albert Kellerhouse and wife to Edward F. Browning, ½ part..... 1
82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 10x100; Louise B. Fox and another to Walter Fox and another..... 10,000
82D ST, s s, 20 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x102.2; Robert Gordon and another to Sarah Upland..... 40,000
41ST ST, 413 West; William Stubenbord and wife to Moritz E. Knorr and wife.. 26,500
69TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph F. Ismay and wife to Abraham Runkel..... 1
72D ST, n s, 375 ft e of West End Av, 33x102.2; Charles Buek and wife to Ida M. Ryan..... 23,000
77TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of West End Av, 18x102.2; Anna E. Dillon to Ira A. Place. 1
69TH ST, 15 East; Mark to Agnes Neustadt..... 1
42D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Mary Engel and others to John Hall..... 1
53D ST, s s, 270 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Sarah Oppenheimer to A. J. Preiffer.... 26,000
LENNON, Anna J., to same; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 114th St, 1 year.. 14,325
SAME to same; n s of 112th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 24,000
MUSGRAVE, Fanny E., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 535 5th Av, 8 years..... 10,000
MATTHEWS, Jane R., and others, to Eleanor G. Allen; 72 and 74 West 45th St and 782 to 792 6th Av, 5 years..... 35,000
SAME to William F. Allen; same property, 5 years..... 83,548
JOHNSTON, Robert F., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of 3d Av North, 1-3 part of Lot 99, map of Ollinville No. 1, installments.... 39,268
MORSE, William H., to Mary McCabe; s w corner of 3d Av and 4th St, 5 years.. 750
MOUAT, Lydia, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Duncomb Av, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, installments..... 2,375
O'CONNELL, Edmond J., to Sarah A. Vaelen; Lot 21, map of Arden property, 1 year..... 1,500
PILSBURY, Maria C. A., to Charles H. White; n s of 7th St, w ½ of Lot 1,000, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 265
RUNKEL, Abraham, to Joseph F. Ismay; s s of 69th St, 175 ft w of 11th Av, installments..... 1,600
SCHNEIDER, Ernest, and wife to James J. Frawley and Robert J. Rooney; w s of Madison Av, 47.7 ft n of 101st St, 1 year..... 3,000
SCHMIDT, Henry, and another, to Mary C. Van Cott; s w corner of Lenox Av and 130th St, 1 year..... 1,750
STONEBRIDGE, Charles, and wife to Seth D. Close; w s of Monroe Av, 138.4 ft n of Columbia Av, 3 years..... 4,000
TEMPLE, Annie, to Frank J. Southwell; Lots 70 and n ½ of Lot 69, map of Cebrie Park, 3 years..... 1,800
WAHLMANN, Christian, to Haaren & Meinken; 250 6th Av, saloon, secures debt..... 382

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors of John L. Aspinwall, to John Aspinwall..... $1
DEGENER, Otto F., to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman..... 4,950
ENSER, George, to the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company..... 5,000
ERNST, Moritz L. and Carl, to Max Marx..... 1
GILBERT, Frank W., to Adolph Pawel.. 1
GIFFORD, Silas D., executor of Andrew Stoeckel, to Emilie Loos..... 3,000
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Sarah F. Dougan..... 1
HALL, Thomas R. A. and William H., to Margaret M. Norwood..... 6,000
SAME to Catharine Norwood..... 3,512
LEVY, Leon, to Belle Lipser..... 3,512
McCORD, Louis, to Frank W. Gilbert.... 12,727
ROSENTHAL, Charles M., executor of Pauline Rosenthal, to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 3,000
THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE Company to William Picken..... 1
ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors, &c., of John L. Aspinwall, to John Aspinwall..... 10,833
ASPINWALL, John, to William Ferguson, Committee of Henry A. Ferguson.. 15,000
BRONK, William R., to George W. Eggers..... 1

Lis Pendens.

76TH ST, 363 East; Sarah Werthelmer against Anna Milbouer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
80TH ST, n s, 99.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50.6x102.2; Gilbert & Parker Manufacturing Company against Joseph Cirrito and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
HAMPDEN ST, n s, 75 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Frank W. Gilbert against Jerome J. Reilly and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
MADISON ST, 93; Richard H. Adams, executor of Carolina Ruckner, deceased, against Annie E. Campbell, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HESTER ST, 105; Department of Buildings, City of New-York, against William R. Wilson, (violation of building law.)
MADISON AV, 778; Bessie R. Manning against James H. Rutter and others, (partition.)
WEST END AV, 961 to 645; George W. Folsom, as committee, estate of Margaret W. Folsom, against William F. Cronin and others, (three actions to foreclose mortgage.)
ODDYKE AV, s s, 325 ft e of Kepler Av, 50x100; William T. Hill and another against Mary A. Robertson and others, (action.)
71ST ST, 315 West; Frederick K. Seggermann against Sarah J. Billings and another, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MOTT ST, 16; Michael Refraino & Co. against Chee Chu Yun, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor..... $1
16TH ST, 243 to 249 East; C. W. Klappert's Sons against Joel Wolfe, owner; Lee L. Murtha & Son, contractors..... $120
COURTLANDT AV, 838; Ahlbach & Heiden against Philip Eckel, owner and contractor..... 2,166
182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Washington Av, Burlington Venetian Blind Company against Henry B. Heyliman, owner; J. W. Mitchell, contractor. 229
GIFFORD, Silas D., executor of Andrew Stoeckel, Emilie Loos..... 3,000
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126x100; Same respondent as above vs. Jennie Nolan against David Wilson, owner and contractor..... 272
PROSPECT AV, e s, 320.10 ft n of Tremont Av, 130x150.2; Thomas Cahill against Benjamin S. Mead, owner and contractor..... 85
BROOK AV, e s, 125 ft s of 165th St, 53.6x104; Mueller Brothers against Von Brodt, owners and contractors.. 650
SAME PROPERTY; Hanover Lumber Company against same..... 1,000
SAME PROPERTY; Tony Altieri against same..... 1,200
..... 2,871

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day the following causes were argued:

No. 81—Martha E. Teeter, respondent, vs. the United Life Insurance Association, appellant.—Kellogg & Van Hoesen for the respondent, Harry Wilber for the appellant.

No. 98—Peter Barman, appellant, vs. Conrad Bather, respondent.—Charles Irwin for the appellant, F. S. Westbrook for the respondent.

No. 120—The People of the State of New-York ex rel. the City of Ithaca, relator and respondent, vs. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, defendant and appellants.—Newman & Blood for respondent, Holliday & Denton for appellants.

No. 121—Orris V. Kellogg as receiver of the National Broome County Bank of Binghamton and another, respondents, vs. William H. Sipple, impleaded, appellant.

No. 122—Same respondent as above vs. Jennie O. Searles, as executrix of last will of Joseph L. Searles, deceased, impleaded, appellant.

No. 123—Same respondent vs. the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, impleaded, appellant.—John Courtney, Jr., for respondent, Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collin, F. F. Williams, Carver, Deyo, and Jenkins for the appellants.

Day calendar for Friday: Nos. 125, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 2306, 2058, 2594, 1517, 772, 2934, 417, 1232, 2365, 2878. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV. and V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gieg-erich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 2789, 2805, 2814, 2950, 3066, 3120, 3121, 2544, 2262, 2833. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

No. 1198—Will of Kristene Ihmann at 2 P. M.

1199—Will of Christine Ehmann at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Mortimer L. Fell, Louise M. Marsh, Susan N. Carter, Deborah Cohen, P. Burdett Hyatt, George C. Pfaff at 10:30 A. M. Simon Strauss, Maria S. Kenyon, Carl A. Trautvetter at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Gabriel vs. Mosher—Leon Sanders, Matter of Wegman's Sons—Edward L. Patterson, Fink vs. Paulus—Isaac Fromme.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Annah M. Morrison vs. Emma Harris—George Sutliff.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

ENJOYED MR. GODKIN'S VISIT.

Tammany Braves Tell How They Received the Russell Party.

"You see how it was," said E. C. Sheehy, ex-Commissioner of Charities, and one of the Reception Committee for the Bryan mass meeting at Tammany Hall Wednesday. "We had provided a box for Lord Chief Justice Russell and his party for Tuesday night, and we are mighty sorry that Lord and Lady Russell had to leave the hall without occupying a box and hearing Mr. Bryan. I'll tell you how it all happened. About 7:30 o'clock, when the crush around Tammany Hall was at its thickest, some gentleman came to me and said: 'Here, Mr. Sheehy, something ought to be done about Lord Russell. He and his party are down at the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street in two carriages, and they can't get near the hall.' 'All right,' said I, and I pushed my way down to the corner and found two carriages waiting there.

"I asked if that was Lord Russell's party, and one of the gentlemen said, 'Yes, I am Russell.' Then I said that there were 50,000 people in and around Tammany Hall at that hour because it was a great popular demonstration, but that I would do my best to get them in. Then I came up to the corner of Fourteenth Street and met a Police Sergeant I know, and he took a squad of ten men and forced a passage for the carriages. Well, after a lot of hard work, we got Lord Russell and his party into the hall, and, do you know, E. Lawrence Godkin, Larry, you know, was one of the members of the party.

"As we were making our way through the crowd going up through the archives of Tammany Hall, the rear staircase, you know, I said to Mr. Godkin: 'You mustn't mind the pressure, Mr. Godkin. You know, in great popular movements like this, when the people are aroused—'

Mr. Godkin, good naturedly; 'I know.'

At the recital of this, something seemed to please Mr. Sheehy very much, and he lay back in his chair and laughed merrily to himself. "Well," he said, resuming the narrative, "we got Lord Russell and his party safely up the back staircase to the Bible-room in the rear of the platform. Mr. Bryan was sitting on a chair there at the time, waiting for Chairman Keller to finish his speech. Sir Frank Lockwood and Mrs. Lockwood were introduced to Mr. Bryan, but I don't know whether Lord Russell or Mr. Godkin was or not. You know, there was a great crowd upon the platform.

"Lord Russell looked out and said, 'Where is my box?' 'Mr. Russell,' said I, 'a little patience in a case like this will do a great deal. As soon as Mr. Bryan goes upon the stage we will make a way to the box which is reserved for you. You know this is a great popular demonstration, Mr. Russell. Fifty thousand people are in and around Tammany Hall. This audience has been seated since 6:30 o'clock.'

"Well, Lord Russell said that he didn't think that he could wait; that he was rather disappointed. I urged him to wait, seeing that he had come up through the archives of Tammany Hall, and I wanted to have him see what a Tammany meeting was like.

"Then Lady Lockwood said: 'Why, this is all right. We cannot expect the accommodations of a drawing room at a great meeting like this. I am going to stay.' Then Sir Frank Lockwood said, 'So am I. Having heard one side of this question, I am going to hear the other.' By this time, Lord and Lady Russell had started down the staircase. I hurried after them, but they had been escorted out of the building. "I am very sorry he felt disappointed, but as I told him, I thought I was a very good pilot to get them up as far as the anteroom when such a great popular demonstration was in progress, and when there were 50,000 people in and around Tammany Hall. Sir Frank Lockwood and Lady Lockwood were shown to seats on the platform."

"What became of Mr. Godkin?"

"I don't know. Wasn't that funny? Godkin in Tammany Hall."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Godkin went upon the platform with Sir Frank Lockwood and his party. Senator Grady got him a chair, and as the editor looked up and saw who it was, his face took on a grim expression. Editor Godkin and Senator Grady sat almost touching elbows during the Bryan speech.

"That," said Senator Grady, was the first time I met Mr. Godkin since, as a Police Justice, I held him in bail."

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Capt. Martens's Case Discussed—An Improved Manual of Rules Adopted.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board was out of town Wednesday, and Commissioner Andrews presided at the meeting in his stead. Policeman Thomas A. Dunn of the Oak Street squad was dismissed from the department and fined twenty-five days' pay for disobedience of orders and being off post. Dunn was appointed only six months ago.

Action was deferred on the applications for retirement of Sergt. W. A. Revell and Detective Sergeant P. Dolan, and Policemen M. J. Hickey, T. W. Roe, and D. W. Alexander.

The charge of neglect of duty made against Capt. Copeland of the Union Market Precinct in May last by Commissioner Roosevelt was dismissed. Decision on a like charge against Roundsman Kirzinger was reserved. Commissioner Roosevelt, on an inspection tour through the precinct, found a saloon open in prohibited hours in Avenue A. In arguing for a dismissal of the charge, Commissioner Parker said that if a Captain was to be held responsible because a saloon was open in his precinct every Captain in the department could be broken in twenty-four hours.

The Commissioners discussed the disposition that should be made of the complaint pending against Capt. Frederick W. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. The complaint now pending against him, and on which he was tried recently, was for having accepted $15 from Moses D. Hamilton for selecting his store as a polling place for the election of 1891, when Capt. Martens was a Sergeant in the Tremont Precinct.

During the discussion it was indicated that a majority of the Commissioners favored the dismissal from the department of the Captain. Commissioner Parker said that, while he agreed in the opinion of his colleagues as to the disposition which should be made of the case, he was doubtful whether the dismissal would be sustained by the courts on certiorari, as so much extraneous matter was admitted during the trial. The case was laid over for future consideration, and will probably come up at the next meeting of the board.

Capt. Martens was tried before the Police Commissioners in March, 1894, on charges preferred by Superintendent Byrnes, then at the head of the police force, for failure to suppress a number of disorderly houses in his precinct. On this complaint he was fined thirty days' pay. Soon after similar charges were formulated against him by Frank Moss, the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but these were not entertained by the Police Commissioners, Messrs. Martin, Sheehan, and McClave voting not to put the Captain on trial, while Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, then a Police Commissioner, voted alone for the trial of the Captain.

Commissioner Parker wanted to know when a decision would be announced in the case of Policeman J. J. O'Brien, who was tried two months ago for using bad language to Assistant District Attorney McManus, and when Capt. Devery would be tried. Devery is to be tried by the Commissioners for extortion. A jury has already acquitted him of the charge. Commissioner Andrews said that Lawyer Moss of the Parkhurst society was preparing the charges.

Commissioner Parker responded: "Unless the cases now before the Committee on Rules and Discipline are hurried up, somebody might lodge a complaint against somebody."

A new set of rules and regulations, formulated by a board consisting of Inspector Cortright, Acting Inspector Harley, Deputy Clerk Delamater, and Sergt. Hildebrand, was adopted by the Commissioners, and 7,500 of the new manuals were ordered for distribution. The old manuals contained 535 rules. The new manuals have but 375.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

JOHN McCLAVE & SONS.—Schedules of the firm of John McClave & Sons, manufacturers of bicycles at 371 Fifth Avenue and 602 West Twenty-second Street, were filed yesterday by William Harrison, the assignee. They show liabilities, $15,221; nominal assets, $34,765; actual assets, $9,430. The assets consist of machinery and stock, nominal, $34,327; actual, $9,293; good accounts, nominal, $97; actual, $87; doubtful accounts, nominal, $2921; no actual value; sundries, nominal and actual, $50. In placing the actual value of the stock, 75 per cent. was deducted from the cost price, as the materials were made for the Colonial wheel, and there will be but little demand for it by manufacturers of other bicycles. Stephen Wood McClave, one of the partners, also filed individual schedule. He has no absolute liabilities, but is liable as the accommodation maker of notes to the amount of $38,500, discounted by the Garfield National Bank, for the benefit of his father, ex-Police Commissioner John McClave, upon the latter's indorsement, and were given for money loaned by the bank. He has no assets other than his interest in the firm, which is of no value, as the debts exceed the assets.

—BENJAMIN RICHARDS.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday placed a keeper in the store of Benjamin Richards, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 26 Cortlandt Street, on an attachment for $3,159, obtained by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, in favor of H. A. Caesar & Co., on an assigned claim for goods sold to Mr. Richards by Klausner & Co. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Richards resides at Bayonne, N. J. He has been in business on his own account since March 1, 1895.

—WHO WON PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday seized a large oil painting of a yacht race, under an execution for $435 against the Who Won Publishing Company, in favor of Frank H. Adams, and sent it to the rooms of the Sheriff's auctioneers.

Out of Town.

—S. H. GREEN & SON, Providence, R. I.—An attachment for $25,000 has been placed upon the plant of S. H. Green & Son, cotton cloth manufacturers, at River Point, R. I., in the interest of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia. The trouble is the outcome of the recent failure of the firm of Coffin, Altemus & Co., of Philadelphia, the selling agents of Green & Son.

—SUSQUEHANNA WATER POWER AND PAPER COMPANY.—The Sheriff in this city yesterday received an execution for $15,279 against the Susquehanna Water Power and Paper Company of Harford County, Md., whose New-York office is at 38 Park Row, in favor of Edmund Randolph, who previously obtained an attachment against the company.

—C. F. SCHERER COMPANY, New-Haven, Conn.—William P. Tuttle has been appointed receiver for the C. F. Scherer Company of New-Haven, Conn., dealers in glassware, &c. The liabilities are placed at $20,000, with assets about $12,000. Poor business and inability to collect is assigned as the cause of the failure.

—JOHN W. FEELY & CO.—The Sheriff in this city has received attachments for $2,156 against John W. Feely & Co., shoe manufacturers at Haverhill, Mass., in favor of Frank W. Leisaler for $1,220 and James T. Brown for $936.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

ALIANO, Raffaele and Antonio—S. Ritz and others	162
APPLETON, R. W., and others—L. A. Lehmaier	81
BENSON, William H., and another—M. Lopez and another	16
BLINN, Frank G.—D. S. Walton	214
BLUMENTHAL, Babette—B. Kaskell	204
SAME—same	178
BOAS, Harry—A. Michaels	251
BOLOGNE, George—J. Neudecker	50
BOLTON, Abraham—S. K. Everett and another	241
BREUER, Levy—The H. B. Claflin Company	144
BRENACK, Richard G.—E. H. Van Ingan and another	146
BROOKE, Charles W.—C. E. Davison	113
CAMPBELL, John V.—W. Ferris and another	73
CASSELBERRY, Catherine M.—Jaspar N. Raymond	368
CHAMBERLAIN, Arthur W.—J. R. Shipley	119
CLARK, Susan A. and Frances E.—Elizabeth D. White	101
COLLINS, Joseph N.—and Frederick N.—Whiting Paper Company	279
COLSON, William H.—John Law	$707
COMELLAN, Martin J.—A. J. Bates and another	949
CONNELLAN, Martin J.—S. Nettel	258
DENNISON, James A.—C. G. Kruger	147
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THURSDAY—P. M.

Not much that was new appeared in today's stock market. The professional traders of the Stock Exchange put in further work to bring about a reaction. They are now again all on the reactionary side. They all believe that a set-back is due. Most of them have taken risks to back their judgment. This accounts for continuous onslaughts upon quotations.

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The utter refusal of the market to fall into a panic shows how the professional element on the Stock Exchange has lost its grip. A few months ago the market would always be swayed by the "room traders." The way in which the aggressive schemes of that crowd came to naught suggests something of the wholesome change that has since come into stock market affairs.

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So confident have the rank and file of the investment community become that it is not of great account any more when one or two of the everlasting talkers of Wall Street air themselves against the upward trend.

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It is evident from many manifestations that among the recent large buyers of stocks there are some who have within the last few days deemed it wise to take in their profits. Realization sales have been of consequence in more than one quarter. This represents action along lines advised as prudent by many of the most conservative brokers and bankers of the Street.

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On account of such realizations some stock market oracles are full of predictions that quotations will go down materially forthwith. Yet they have seen sales made on big scales over and over again lately without making even a ripple on the market's surface. The fact—and these striking oracles ought not to be above recognizing it as a fact—is that there has been developed a buying power in the present market which sets wholly at naught all the Street's professionalism and all the frayed and tattered philosophy with which the quidnunc does so love to caper.

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Sales, whether of short stock or long stock, do not control the market's course. Reactions may come. Perhaps such setbacks are now due, and would have healthful effect; but in its present temper Wall Street will give little heed to any recessions, except to construe them as further opportunities and inducements to buy securities.

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The public is getting into Wall Street. It has been long absent. Ordinary logical influences are responsible for this. Only slight calculation is needed to make it plain that investment stocks and bonds are now down to a basis where their ownership must eventually—and probably soon—provide handsome profits. With such a feeling beginning to possess the public, reactions will be of small and transient importance. And that such a feeling is developing is the testimony of nearly every commission house in the Stock Exchange district.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Erie 2d pf	½
At., Top. & S. F., all in. paid	½	Ill. Steel Co.	2½
At., Top. & S. F. pf	½	Minn. Iron	1
Bay State Gas	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	⅝
Chicago Gas	⅝	Pacific Mail	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅝	P. & Rdg., 2d in. pd.	⅞
		Texas Pacific	⅞

STOCKS DECLINED.

Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	National Lead	½
U. S. Cordage pf	⅝	U. S. Cordage gtd.	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations at 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1½	Nor. Pac. col. trust notes	1⅝
Chic. & Erie 1st	1½	Ohio Southern 1st	2½
Ind., D., V. & Tol. 5s	1	Ore. S. L. & U. N. con. 1.	1
D., T. V. & Ga. con. gold 5s	2½	P. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1¼	P. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.	1¾
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	1½		

BONDS DECLINED.

Denver & R. G. 4s	1	St. P. 1st, C. M. R.	5s 1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4½ per cent.

The conditions in the time money market are unchanged, except that there is a tendency toward greater ease in rates. The wants of borrowers are readily supplied at 5 per cent. for all periods. There is a fair demand for commercial paper, both locally and from out of town, but sales as yet are not heavy. Rates are now quoted at 7@7½ per cent for indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for choice single names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $98,101,177; balances, $6,425,171; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $173,856.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2¼@1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

There was a moderate advance in actual rates of foreign exchange, due to the great scarcity of commercial bills and a better inquiry, particularly to meet payments falling due on sterling loans. The lack of ocean freight room for grain shipments has lessened the supply of bills materially. Nominal rates, however, were unchanged at $4.83, for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅜, guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c discount, Boston—5@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16c, discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 74¼; Reading, ⅝, to 10⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 93¾, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59½. Erie sold at 14⅝, do first preferred at 33, New-York Central at 96, Louisville and Nashville at 45, and Pennsylvania at 53⅝. British consols advanced ¼, to 110⅛, for money, and ⅛, to 110¼, for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £769,027 in the last week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability, which last week was 55.45 per cent., is now 52.14 per cent., as compared with a decline from 61.52 per cent. to 59.63 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 18,844,000f. gold, and a decrease of 1,422,000f. silver.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, coupon, declined ½. The sales were $22,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 108¼@107⅞, ex interest, and $500, do, at 107⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	107½	108
*4s, c., 1907	107½	108
4s, r., 1925	117	117⅝
4s, c., 1925	116⅝	117
5s, r., 1904	111¼	111⅜
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111⅜
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex interest.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Mr. Albert Stieglitz of Halle & Stieglitz said yesterday:

"The stock market shows great strength. Stocks are on the advance, and we will see very much higher prices before the election. There is a reaction due now, but I do not think it will be more than a point or two.

"The trouble with the market is the lack of much outside buying. People are holding aloof and waiting to get top prices before they buy. They believe in the election of McKinley, and they believe in higher quotations for stocks. But, according to their usual custom, they will not buy now and reap their profits on the advance. Men come into Wall Street, see prices go up, and wait until they get around the top before they buy. Then comes a reaction, and they realize losses, instead of profits. For this reason Wall Street is called by superficial critics a place of thieves and bunko games.

"The strength in exchange is the only bad feature I can see just now, and that does not really amount to much. Temporarily, it may stop gold imports, but it will not be permanent."

HIGHER CROP PRICES.

Mr. W. F. Pendleton of the Stock Exchange firm of Macy & Pendleton said yesterday regarding the grain markets:

"I am a great bull on grain, and particularly on corn. I would rather hold wheat and corn than anything else dealt in on the New-York Exchanges, for I think they are as good as gold. Just now a reaction is due, and possibly it may be a good-sized one. The advance has been very rapid, and looks as though it had been somewhat forced. For that reason I think that just at this time it would be wise to use caution in buying. But grain will go very much higher after we have had the decline.

"There is only one way for the market to go. The statistical position is excellent. The European crop is practically a failure, and the foreign countries want more of our grain than we can give them. Besides, the political situation is a big factor.

"Both parties are talking grain prices to the farmers. Mr. Bryan is saying to them: 'For years you got no profits on your wheat. Now that there is a prospect of silver winning, and the consequent good times, your products are bringing higher prices. Your wheat is worth $1 a bushel and more, and you will get it if silver wins.' Mr. McKinley is able to say: 'Your wheat is now advancing in price, and is likely to do so for some time. There is no need of a silver President to give you dollar wheat.'

"So that, no matter which way the former looks at it, or which argument he believes, he can see nothing but higher prices for his grain. And it is altogether likely that he will hold it for those prices.

"Only a short while ago the most sanguine bulls were content with predicting 75 cents for December wheat. Now they are prophesying 90 cents and $1.

"I think corn is even a better purchase than wheat. I fully expect to see the May future go to 33 cents and higher within the next thirty days. But just now we must look for a reaction, and better purchases may be had when that is over.

"The higher prices for our products that are now prevailing will not stop the exporting movement. Europe must buy from us, and she must pay our prices.

"Likewise, Europe must send us more gold."

MORE GOLD TO COME.

Mr. E. B. Cuthbert, in talking over the financial situation yesterday, said:

"For the next thirty days, politics is going to be predominant. Factors that would otherwise and at other times be powerful ones in the stock market will have no effect. On the result of the election depends the future of prices. That is quite evident to every one. And because of this all-important rôle which politics is playing it will be the only power in the market. Wall Street is confident of McKinley's election. But it is a time for work, for a bare victory is not all that is needed. There must be a majority of generous proportions with which to overrule Bryanism, if we would see the business boom that is expected.

"As for the produce markets, I think they are going very much higher. The statistical position of wheat is very strong, and that is what is putting up the price. I think it is going much higher. In fact, I believe that from now until the Spring we will have a bull movement in all kinds of American products—particularly cotton.

"The gold imports seem checked temporarily. Of course, there is more gold to come. But it may come in small lots and spread over several weeks—which possibly is better than having it all come at once and then stop completely."

WHEAT'S TONIC BOOM.

Curtis & Romaine, in their last night's letter to customers, said:

"Exchange is decidedly higher. Some big sterling loans are being paid off. This is reflected in the advance in money rates also. It is only a temporary matter, however, and the certainty of large grain exports makes a further decline of exchange and resumption of the gold inflow a practical certainty.

"Wheat was at the highest point of the year. It was reported that drought and a crop failure which had compelled shipments of wheat from Liverpool to India was calculated to affect speculation. At any rate the present rise in grain is not sentimental. Europe follows our prices. This is something it has not done for some years.

"Besides this, higher grain prices mean less dissatisfaction in the agricultural regions and a bigger vote against the free-silver repudiationists."

THE CHICAGO WAY.

Chicago investors must be in cheerful moods when they try to find out what their local securities may be worth. With the local Stock Exchange still trying to sober up before resuming business, some of the newspapers of the city are publishing tables of "market values" which they explain "ought to be somewhere near the right figures."

READING'S CONFIDENT FRIENDS.

Philadelphia, the headquarters of the Reading property, is confident that the company is entering upon an era of sure prosperity. Voicing this sentiment the financial review of The Philadelphia Inquirer, recognized as a conservative authority, says:

"It would not be at all surprising if the earnings of the Reading Company after the reorganization showed a surplus over the fixed charges, which would be applicable to dividends on the first preferred stock if it were deemed desirable to make the distribution. Even in the present period of depression the property is able to earn the reorganized fixed charges, and with any improvement in general business it should, of course, do much better. For the second preference bonds there is not the same opportunity, inasmuch as they are exchanged in the ratio of 65 per cent. in second preferred stock and 55 per cent. in common stock, and for the third preference bonds there is still less chance, as they receive only 35 per cent. in second preferred stock and 85 per cent. in common. Still the prospects of a dividend on the first preferred stock will certainly stimulate all the other issues.

"The present movement is being engineered by the best talent in New-York City, as the steady advances in the stock show. There was no special reason for the upward movement in Reading yesterday any more than there was in any other stock, except for the fact that powerful interests desire to see all these securities higher. The strength of the first preference bonds, however, indicates that the real leader in the movement after the reorganization is completed will be the first preferred stock and not the common."

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Among the conspicuous traders on the Stock Exchange yesterday were the following:

St. Paul: Buyers—Dick Brothers & Co., J. A. Blair, Sternberger, Field & Sinn, H. I. Nicholas & Co., F. W. Savin & Co., R. W. Newton, Halle & Stieglitz, S. A. Walsh, De Cordova & Co., E. B. Cuthbert & Co., Keep & Kean. Sellers—R. L. Bells, J. S. Bearns & Co., D. Bacon, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., James Barnes, T. J. Taylor & Co.

Sugar: Buyers—Prince & Whitely, Herzfeld & Co., Seligsburg & Co., Seymour Brothers, Content & Co., S. A. Walsh, E. C. Potter & Co., Macy & Pendleton, D. Henry, J. J. Manning, J. H. Griesel. Sellers—R. W. Newton, J. Kirkner, H. I. Nicholas & Co., Donald, Gordon & Co., G. F. Casilear, H. Lapsley & Co., F. F. Ames, Jones & Maury, Tower & Co., Charles Fairchild & Co.

Reading: Buyers—Moore & Schley, J. W. Davis & Co., Worden, Bell & Co., T. J. Taylor & Co. Sellers—Popper & Stern, De Haven & Townsend.

Tobacco: Buyers—Sharp & Bryan, J. M. Leopold & Co. Sellers—De Coppet & Doremus.

Burlington & Quincy: Buyers—Charles Fairchild & Co. Sellers—T. D. Hooper & Co., E. A. Mauriac.

Manhattan: Sellers—Dick Brothers & Co.

Southern Railway: Sellers—Kissam, Whitney & Co.

Leather preferred: Buyers—E. B. Cuthbert & Co. Seller—G. N. Carnochan.

Norfolk and Western preferred: Buyers—Halle & Stieglitz.

Chicago Gas: Buyers—Benedict Brothers.

Louisville and Nashville: Buyers—L. Levy & Co.

Atchison: Buyers—Hopkins Brothers, J. O. R. Wilson.

Rock Island: Seller—C. D. Belden.

WALL STREET TALK.

London is still buying American stocks—but for the most part they are the lower-priced ones, like Reading and Atchison.

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"The most significant thing in the present situation," said a member of the Stock Exchange yesterday, "is that though we have had a handsome rise in prices nobody who owns anything seems at all disposed to sell out. The general public appears to be ready to see and join in a regular old-fashioned bull market."

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Both Boston and Philadelphia interests have become more friendly to the market. The short interest for the account of traders in the latter city has been covered.

***

The new steadiness in Manhattan Elevated stock has disturbed one of the new young Napoleons of the Stock Exchange.

***

Grain's advance in price is encouraging traders in all the other markets. New-York speculators who have been fighting the rise in wheat are an unhappy lot, and are not scarce. As a matter of fact, New-York has failed to get much of the profit offered by the rapid advance, and last night—just like almost every other night recently—Wall Street was full of woful predictions that the wheat market was "top-py."

***

New-England orders to buy stocks have been getting larger and larger with each successive day.

***

Two down-town business men got on a Broadway cable car yesterday morning, and one of them tarried on the platform to find out all about the political situation by talking with the conductor. The conductor was a Bryan man, and he didn't disguise it, which induced the passenger to begin a proselyting argument, only to be interrupted by his impatient friend on the inside of the car, who ejaculated:

"What's the use of talking? Come in while you can get a seat. You don't want this election to be absolutely unanimous, do you?"

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	800	Mechanics'	180
American Exchange	165	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	Mount Morris	100
Citizens'	120	National Union	190
Columbia	170	New-Amsterdam	100
Commerce	195	New-York	220
Continental	180	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	275	Ninth National	105
East River	120	National Bank N. A.	127
Fifth Avenue	2700	Park	250
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	160	Republic	135
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	170
German American	105	Second National	425
Germania	850	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	810	State of New-York	105
Imp. & Traders'	515	Third National	100
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	112
Market & Fulton	200		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The committee of the first mortgage bonds of the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railway Company, consisting of Morgan G. Bulkeley, Chairman; Sylvester C. Dunham of Hartford, and J. S. Farlee and Moses L. Scudder of New-York, gives notice that, with the co-operation of more than a majority of outstanding bonds, it has prepared a bondholders' agreement and invites the deposit of bonds thereunder at the Central Trust Company of New-York. Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the trust company or from any member of the committee.

—The American Tobacco Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, and 8 per cent. semi-annual interest on the dividend scrip, both payable Nov. 2. Transfer books for both dividend and interest will close Oct. 15, and reopen, Nov. 3.

—It is announced that the first mortgage unguaranteed 7 per cent. coupons of the bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1896, will be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co.

—Coupons on the Rochester Railway Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date by Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

—The Gallatin National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra one of 1 per cent., payable Oct. 6.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	14	210	Amer. Cotton Oil	13	14	13	14	+1
48	50	25	Amer. Cotton Oil pf	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	..
5⅝	6	36	Am. Sp. Mfg.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	..
15¼	17	4	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	16	16	16	16	..
111¾	111¼	26,125	*Am. Sugar Ref.	111	112¼	110⅝	111¼	+ ⅛
99⅜	100	25	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
90	91½	56	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	..
61⅝	62	5,730	American Tobacco	61⅜	62	60¾	61⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	13¾	7,003	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	7,970	A., T. & S. F. pf.	20½	21⅜	20½	21	+ ½
13	13½	920	*Bay State Gas	13	13¾	13	13½	+ ½
89	93	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
57	59	100	Canadian Pacific	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅜
15½	15⅝	500	Ches. & Ohio	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	13,165	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70	70⅞	69⅞	70¼	— ⅛
61⅞	62⅜	4,310	Chicago Gas, t. r.	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝	62	+ ⅝
4	5	100	Chi. Great Western	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
72	72½	21,910	C., Mil. & St. Paul	71⅝	72⅜	71½	72	+ ¼
99¼	99½	1,663	Chi. & Northwestern	99	99⅝	98¾	99⅜	+ ¼
62¾	62½	4,761	†Chi., R. I. & Pacific	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62½	— ⅛
20¼	20⅜	430	Col. Fuel & Iron	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
16⅛	16⅜	1,400	C., H. Val. & Tol.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
148½	150	5	Con. Gas Co.	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	..
124½	125	120	Del. & Hudson	124	124	124	124	— ⅜
43⅝	43¾	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
93	95	206	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	94	94	94	94	+1½
13⅞	14	900	Erie	14¼	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
31¼	31½	310	Erie 1st pf.	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅜
18¾	19	300	Erie 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	+ ½
28¼	28½	860	General Electric	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
90¾	92	5	Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	..
45	46¼	135	Illinois Steel Co.	46	46	46	46	+2½
24¾	25½	200	Laclede Gas	25	25	25	25	..
65	67	35	L. Erie & West. pf.	66½	66½	66	66	..
145½	147	59	Lake Shore	147⅛	147⅛	146¾	146⅞	..
43⅜	43½	10,211	Louis. & Nash.	43⅜	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	— ¼
1½	2	1,250	L., N. Al. & Chi.	1¾	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
5⅜	5¾	400	L., N. Al. & Chi. pf.	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
88⅜	89	4,274	Manhattan Con.	88½	89¾	88½	88⅞	+ ⅛
97½	98¼	250	*Metropolitan Traction	97¾	98	97¾	98	+ ¼
90	92	80	Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	..
15	17½	10	Minn. & St. L.	16	16	16	16	..
55	57½	100	Minnesota Iron	56½	56½	56¼	56½	+1
2¼	2⅜	500	Miss., Kan. & Texas pf.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅝
20¾	21	1,895	Missouri Pacific	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
157½	160	115	Morris & Essex	157	157½	157	157½	..
21	21½	200	*National Lead Co.	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ½
84	86	105	*National Lead Co. pf.	86	86	85	85	..
103¼	103¾	270	N. J. Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
91½	92½	101	N. Y. Central	92	92	92	92	+ ¼
27	28½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
8¼	8¾	300	N. Y., Sus. & West.	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
22¾	23	150	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23	23	22	23	..
10	10½	70	Nor. & West., all in. pd.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	..
15⅛	15½	700	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
5	5¼	250	North American	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	..
13⅜	11¼	1,120	Nor. Pacific, all in. pd.	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
21¾	21⅞	1,830	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	21¾	22⅛	21¾	21¾	..
14	14½	410	Ontario & Western	14	14	14	14	..
20½	20⅝	1,690	Pacific Mail	20⅛	22	20½	21⅜	+1½
20½	20⅝	26,916	Phil. & R. 3d. in. pd.	15⅜	20⅞	19¼	20½	+ ⅞
13	13½	325	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	..
148	149	600	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	149	149	148¾	148⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	9½	110	St. L. Southwestern pf.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
38¼	39	100	St. Paul & Omaha	38⅜	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
15¼	16	200	Southern Pacific	15⅜	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
8½	8¾	1,465	Southern Railway	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	..
24½	24⅝	3,445	Southern Railway pf.	24½	24⅞	24¾	24½	+ ¼
22⅝	22⅞	2,490	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22¾	23¼	22⅝	22¾	..
7⅞	7⅞	100	Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	+ ½
6⅞	7⅛	700	Union Pacific, t. r.	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	..
1⅝	1¾	100	Union P., Den. & Gulf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4½	4⅝	600	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8¾	9	200	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18	18½	400	U. S. Cordage gtd.	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
58	58¾	3,523	*U. S. Leather pf.	58	58¾	58	58¼	— ⅜
6	6¼	750	Wabash	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	..
15¾	15⅝	700	Wabash pf.	15½	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
83⅞	84	1,123	West. Union Tel.	83¾	84¼	83¾	84⅛	+ ⅜
5¾	6	6,900	Wheel. & Lake Erie	6	6½	5¾	6	..
Sales		177,011						

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

MINING.

.06	.08	1,000	Phenix Mining	.06	.07	.06	.07	..

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	Kanawha & Michigan 4s	5,000 25¼
1,000 108	1,000 76	10,000 25½
Atch, Topeka & Santa Fe Gen 4s	Laclede Gas Light Co of St Louis 1st 5s	10,000 25⅝
46,000xi 75	1,000 92	2,000 25¾
10,000 75½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Con Assented	10,000 25¾
7,000 75⅝	2,000 102½	3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 3d Installment Paid
20,000 75¼	Lexington Av & Pav Fy 1st	5,000 22½
Adjustment 4s	2,000 112¼	25,000 23
5,000 36⅞	Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	15,000 22⅞
10,000 36½	1,000 73¾	46,000 23
1,000 36⅝	4,000 73¾	5,000 23¼
10,000 36½	Manhattan Railway Con 4s	10,000 23⅝
45,000 37	2,000xi 90	1,000 23⅞
10,000 36⅜	Mexican Int 1st 4s	7,000 23
5,000 36⅞	5,000 71¼	6,000 23½
37,000 37	7,000 71½	Philadelphia & Reading Gen 4s Tr Co Certfs Assented
6,000 37¼	Milwaukee & St Paul Chi & Mo River 5s	11,000 76½
38,000 37	1,000 105	10,000 76⅝
15,000 37⅛	Chicago & Pacific West 5s	5,000 76¾
30,000 37¼	1,000 111	10,000 77
15,000 37⅛	Missouri, Kansas & East 1st	10,000 76¾
15,000 37	1,000xi 88½	2,000 76⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s	55,000 76¾
21,000 105	1,000 81¼	4,000 77
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	9,000 81½	1,000 76¾
7,000 97½	10,000 81½	Rio Grande Western 1st
Canada Southern 1st Gtd	Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d	2,000 69¾
2,000 107¾	1,000 55	1,000 69⅞
Central of N J G M 5s	1,000 54⅞	St L, A & T H 1st 5s
1,000 115	Missouri Pacific 1st Con 6s	2,000 105
Chesapeake & Ohio Gen 4½s	5,000 83	St L & S F G M 6s
2,000 71¼	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	2,000 106¼
1,000 71	2,000 114½	1,000c 105⅝
Chicago & East Illinois Cons	10,000 115	1,000 106¾
5,000 122	Mobile & Ohio G M 5s	2,000 106¾
Chicago & East Ill Gen 5s	3,000 65	St Paul M & M 1st Con 6s Reduced to 4½s
1,000 97	N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s	5,000 102
Chicago & Erie 1st	2,000 84⅝	San Antonio & Ar Pass 4s
1,000s20F 108½	7,000 85	1,000 53½
5,000 109	3,000 84¾	3,000 53¼
5,000s20F 109¼	Norfolk & West Gen Mtge	6,000 53½
6,000 109½	1,000 115	1,000 85
10,000s20F 109¾	Northern Pacific 1st Reg	49,000b3 85
2,000 109¾	20,000 113½	20,000 85½
5,000 109½	North Pac Col Trust Notes	2,000 85⅜
5,000s20F 109½	J P M & Co Certfs	1,000 85⅞
5,000 109½	10,000 90½	Texas & N O Cons 5s
1,000 110	Northern Pacific Con 5s Trust Co Certfs Assented	7,000 94½
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st	2,000 46¾	4,000 94½
2,000 104⅞	40,000 47	Southern Railway 1st 5s
Chicago, R I & Pacific 6s	10,000b3 47	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
1,000 124	10,000 46¾	1,000 81¾
Chicago, R I & P Ext 5s	15,000 46¾	6,000 81
1,000 100½	Ohio Southern 1st	1,000s20F 80¾
1,000 100¼	5,000 89½	10,000 81
7,000 100	Ohio Southern G M 4s	1,000 81¼
Cleveland & Canton 1st	1,000 18	1,000 81½
3,000 79	Trust Co Certfs	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
Cleveland, C, Chf & St Louis St Louis Division 4s	10,000 17	5,000 19
2,000 90½	Oregon Improvement 1st	Union Pacific 6s, 1897 Trust Co Certfs Ex Matured Coupons
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs	3,000 74	1,000 97
3,000 18¼	Oregon R & Nav 1st	Union Pacific 1st, 1898 Trust Co Certfs Ex Matured Coupons
Col, Hock Val & Toledo 5s	2,000 108⅞	6,000 97
3,000 83	4,000 108¾	Union Pacific 6s, 1899 Trust Co Certfs Ex Matured Coupons
1,000 83¾	2,000 108⅜	1,000 97
1,000 84	Oregon Short Line 6s	Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	2,000 108½	6,000 95¾
2,000 88	Oregon S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	United States Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga Cons Gold 5s	5,000 63⅞	5,000 22¼
5,000 107	20,000 64	Virginia Midland Gold Mtge
3,000s20F 107¼	Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs	1,000 98
3,000 107½	3d Installment Paid	Wabash 1st 5s
Erie General Lien 3-4s	5,000 36⅜	5,000 104½
15,000 60½	5,000 37¼	Wabash 2d 5s
Fort Worth & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs	27,000 37	4,000 68½
3,000 52¾	13,000 37¼	1,000 68⅝
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	20,000 37⅜	West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000 90½	12,000 37½	1,000 104¼
Han & St Jo Cons	5,000 37⅝	2,000 104¾
10,000 112⅝	25,000 37½	Western Union Col Trust 5s
Housatonic Con 5s	10,000 37¾	1,000 103
5,000 124	2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs	Wisconsin Central Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
Houston & Texas Cen Con 6s	3d Installment Paid	2,000 35
4,000xi 99	5,000 24¼	
International & Gt North 1st	15,000 24⅝	
1,000 116	10,000 25	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	50,000

preferred, ½ for United Gas Improvement, and ¼ each for Storage common and Heat common. The general market closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30	½	..	½	..
Baltimore Traction	16¼	16½	16¾	16½
Cambria	40	42	40	42
Choctaw	7¼	7½	7	7¼
Con. Trac. stock	20	22½	20	22½
Electric Storage	29	29½	29¼	29½
Electric Storage pf	30½	31½	32	32½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¾	1
Hestonville	48½	49	47½	..
Hestonville pf	56	..	56	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	27	..	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	50	49	50
Indianapolis Gas	16¾	17	16¾	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	43	41	42
Lehigh Valley	29½	30	29¾	30
Met. Traction, ex-div.	97½	98½	97½	98½
Northern Pacific country	14	14¾	14½	14½
Northern Pacific pf	21¾	22	21¾	22
Pennsylvania	51¾	51½	51¾	52
Penn. Light, H. & P.	12¾	13	13	13¼
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf	19½	20½	20½	20¾
Penn. Steel	27½	30	27½	30
Penn. Steel pf	50	55	50	55
Phila. Traction	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Phila. & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	10¾	10 5-16	9¾	9 13-16
Rochester Railway	16	..	16	..
Union Trac.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
United Cos. of N. J.	235	235½	234½	235¼
United Gas Imp., ex-div.	66¾	67	67¾	68¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
Welsbach	43	44	43	44
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	..	25	..	22
Welsbach Commercial pf	..	60	..	60
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	69	75	69	80
N. J. Con. 5s	84½	84¾	84	85
Newark Pass. 5s	100¾	..	100	100¾
People's Trac. 5s	91¾	91½	91¾	91½
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	66½	67	66½	67

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 1st day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$121,772,737	
Gold bullion	40,998,574	
Total	$162,771,311	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,736,639	
Balance		*124,034,672
Standard silver dollars	$369,781,101	
Silver bullion	732,980	
Total	$370,514,081	
Net outstanding silver certificates	354,431,474	
Balance		16,082,607
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,907,862	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	114,096,418	
Total	$125,004,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,004,280	
United States notes	97,133,716	
Net outstanding currency certificates	84,805,000	
Balance		$62,628,716
Treasury notes of 1890	$36,040,233	
National bank notes	12,834,494	
Fractional silver coin	15,126,482	
Fractional currency	35	
Minor coin	1,219,591	
Deposits in National banks	16,583,237	
Bonds and interest paid	368,379	
Total	$82,172,453	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,165,851	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,188,982	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,276,222	
Post Office Department account	2,639,809	
Miscellaneous items	1,693,127	
Total	$43,963,994	
Balance		38,208,459
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$241,154,455

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$397,814	$397,814	$36,258,757
Internal revenue	441,150	441,150	38,584,157
Miscellaneous	19,927	19,927	5,891,527
Total	$858,922	$858,922	$80,034,472

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$326,000	$326,000	$30,549,555
War	100,000	100,000	14,686,043
Navy	50,000	50,000	9,162,443
Indians	33,000	33,000	3,420,814
Pensions	500,000	500,000	37,482,790
Interest	..	..	10,071,003
Total	$1,009,000	$1,009,000	$105,378,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	150,077	150,077	25,344,207

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	..	..	$458,450
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$21,404	$21,404	1,736,199

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury notes.		Issues.	
	Since 1879.	(Since 1890.)	Total.	
To date	$457,109,889	$83,136,242	$540,306,131	
This fiscal year	31,880,918	3,097,932	34,978,850	
This month	150,831	53,720	204,556	
This day	150,836	53,720	204,556	

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $441,150; from customs, $397,814, and miscellaneous, $19,927.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $205,969.

TO INCREASE WATER FRONT.

Plan of the North Side Board of Trade and Others Interested.

A plan to increase the water front of the North Side is being agitated by the members of the North Side Board of Trade and many prominent business men, especially those who receive and ship merchandise by water.

The scheme is to have the Bronx Kills, which run between the Harlem River and Long Island Sound, converted into a channel 350 feet wide and 50 feet deep, in accordance with a Government survey made in 1881, and that the Bronx River should be widened and dredged to a navigable depth, as far north as West Farms.

Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild is heartily in favor of the plan, and has pledged his earnest support in the event of his re-election to Congress this session.

The proposition to convert the Bronx into a navigable waterway 100 feet wide, if carried out, it is held, would be of inestimable value to the entire North Side. It would give new and valuable water front two miles long, and penetrating well into the Twenty-fourth Ward.

It is a short haul from any part of the Bronx to the centre of the district, and the streets are free from steep grades. The cost of such an improvement those interested in the matter assert, will be trifling, compared with the vast benefit that would accrue to the business interests involved.

CHILDREN IN MULBERRY PARK.

The New Pleasure Ground Already Practically in Use.

The new park at Mulberry Bend is completed as far as the laying out of the grass plots is concerned. Most of the few trees that grew in the narrow courtyards of the old tenements that stood on the site of the park have been left standing, while young trees of various kinds have been set out.

The completed portions are now practically open to the Italian mothers and their children, the principal inhabitants of the district. The children gave the park policemen some trouble by their rough play and violations of park rules, but there is less mischief done than there was in the narrow, dismal streets that formerly existed there. The whole area is under better inspection by the police, and the rougher element know that they can be more closely watched.

The park is not quite three acres in area and is bounded by Baxter, Mulberry, Bayard, and Park Streets. A white Indiana limestone building will be erected for a lavatory and music pavilion. It will stand on the north side of the park, will be 100 feet long by 25 feet wide, and is to be completed in a month. The foundation is already laid.

Whittier's Home in Amesbury.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mr. Whittier's literary executor, Mr. S. T. Pickard of Portland, and Mrs. Pickard, his niece, have rented the poet's Amesbury house to an excellent family, who will kindly show the place to pilgrims to Amesbury. This step is taken pending the success of the movement to make a memorial of this Whittier homestead by popular subscription.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on OCTOBER 9TH, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Union Trust Company of New-York
80 Broadway.
New-York, October 1, 1896.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Monday, October 12, 1896, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.
New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR,
18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE,
45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND PEORIA RAILROAD CO.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest upon the first mortgage five per cent. fifty-year bonds of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to the Union Trust Company of New-York, and guaranteed by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, which came due September 1, 1896, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders in the enforcement of their rights. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, or with Messrs. Drexel & Co., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, in exchange for which negotiable certificates will be issued. A protective agreement has been prepared, which may be seen on application to either the Trust Company, or Messrs. Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, or to any member of the Committee.
New-York, September 10, 1896.

MARK T. COX, Chairman,
Of Robert Winthrop & Co.
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Of Blair & Co.
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Committee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
40 Wall Street, New-York City.

PUBLICATION BY THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK of unclaimed Dividends and Deposits, in accordance with Sect. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct., 15th, 1890—H. G. Tombler, 3 shares.....$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—H. G. Tombler, 3 shares.....$9
Oct., 15th, 1890—Robt. W. Paterson, 3 shares..$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Robt. W. Paterson, 3 shares..$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Christian Glimm, 3 shares....$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Jno. Boyd, Jr., 3 shares.....$9

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1896. H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York County.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Indiana and Lake Michigan Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned Committee, appointed with the co-operation of more than a majority of the outstanding bonds, has prepared a Bondholders' Agreement and invites the deposit of bonds thereunder at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New-York. A prompt deposit of bonds is urged. Copies of the Agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY,
Chairman,
Hartford, Conn.
SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM,
Hartford, Conn.
J. S. FARLEE,
11 Wall St., New-York.
MOSES L. SCUDDER,
32 Liberty St., New-York.
Committee.
A. H. JOLINE, Counsel,
54 Wall St., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Northern Pacific Reorganization.

To the Holders of Our Reorganization Certificates for General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company:

23 Wall St., New-York, Sept. 30, 1896.

On presentation of our certificates as above at our office for proper indorsement thereon, there will be paid to the holders thereof $13.50 in cash in respect of each $1,000 of bonds mentioned in such certificates, in full of interest to Oct. 1, 1896, pursuant to plan of reorganization.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Sept. 30, 1896.

The 128th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra one of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15. Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 15th October, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage coupons due 1st October, 1896, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the company will be held at the office of the company, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will close Sept. 24, 1896, and will reopen Oct. 15, 1896.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Sept. 15, 1896.

THE PLAZA BANK, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the banking house, 5th Av. and 58th St., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 1, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling twenty 7-inch Breech-loading Rifled Mortars, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for twenty B. L. Steel Mortars complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of Steel Mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Guns.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 3, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling ten 5-inch Breech-Loading Rifled Guns, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for ten B. L. Steel Guns complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of Steel Mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 3.6-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling twenty 3.6-inch Breech-Loading Rifled Mortars, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for twenty B. L. Steel Mortars, complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of Steel Mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, for twenty sets of Steel Forgings, of American manufacture, for 7-inch siege steel mortars. Information can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing and extending a portion of the pier at the foot of West 151st St. North River, under Contract No. 549, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 12, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE BERING SEA COMMISSION.

Cause of the Decrease in the Number of Seals from Year to Year.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 1.—Dr. David S. Jordan, head of the Bering Sea Commission for the investigation of the fur-seal question, arrived in Seattle last night on the steamer City of Topeka, in company with Fred A. Lucas of the same commission, and Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, head of the British Commission.

Dr. Jordan and Mr. Lucas left at once for San Francisco, while Prof. Thompson will spend several days in Victoria. Of the other members of the American commission Capt. J. F. Moses of the Albatross and Dr. Leonard Stejnegar are still on the Japanese coast, whither they have gone for the exploration of the Japanese fur-seal islands; Charles H. Townsend is in San Francisco, engaged in the collection of statistics, and George A. Clark and Col. Joseph Murray remain to record the breaking up of the rookeries on the island. The following prepared statement was given out by Dr. Jordan for publication:

Dr. Jordan and Mr. Lucas report that they are well satisfied with the work of the Summer. Every phase of the life and history of the fur seal has been critically studied, and all points heretofore in dispute have been settled beyond cavil. The first detailed census of fur seals has been made and the first complete examination of the various causes of their death. The conclusions reached last year by Mr. Thompson in the study of killing seals at sea have been confirmed in every particular. A detailed report of the work of the Summer will be sent at once to the Treasury Department.

There is still a vast body of fur seals on the islands, more than the Commissioners were at first led to expect, but the number is steadily declining. The only cause of this decline is the killing of females through pelagic sealing. The females are never molested on the islands, but three-fourths of those killed in Bering Sea are nursing females. The death of the mother causes the death of the young on shore, so that for every four fur seals killed at sea three pups starve to death on shore. As each of those females is also pregnant, a like number of unborn pups is likewise destroyed.

Pelagic sealing as an industry has already cut its own throat, as the fleet this year will not pay expenses. The killing of surplus young males, as provided for by law, has always been a benefit to the herd. The Commissioners believe that the way is open to an honorable and amicable settlement of this question in a manner highly satisfactory alike to the United States and England, and to Canada. There can be no longer any difference of opinion as to any facts in question.

The high character of the gentlemen selected by the British Foreign Office and their unquestioned ability give reason to believe that England will favor a prompt and equitable adjustment which will give ample protection to the fur-seal herd. But the duty of the present commission closes with the statement of facts in question.

Accused of Bigamy.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Nathan C. Reeder is under arrest in this city charged with bigamy. He has two, and possibly three, wives. He was married at Buffalo to Martha Spencer, in 1890, and lived with her two years. He deserted her, and later was discovered in Titusville, living with a woman whose name was not learned. He left her in a few months, and turned up early in 1895 at Westfield, where he made the acquaintance of and was married to Miss Nellie Randall, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a widow. He was in company with her when arrested here this morning. He will be held for the Grand Jury.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a brick structure, comprising two wings, two stories high, for the accommodation of 264 patients in single rooms, containing day rooms, water closets, &c., a building for dining and serving rooms two stories high, and a kitchen and scullery building one story high, having the necessary accessory rooms connected therewith, for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing faithful performance of contract.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH STEEL GUN FORGings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 3, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 10 sets of Steel Forgings, of American manufacture, for 5-inch siege guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH STEEL HOWITZER Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 10 sets of Steel Forgings, of American manufacture, for 7-inch siege howitzers. Information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 8.2-INCH STEEL GUN FORGings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 3, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., SEPTEMBER 16, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with thirty sets, more or less, of Steel Forgings of American manufacture, for 8.2-inch guns. All information furnished upon application can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling ten 7-inch Breech-Loading Rifled Howitzers, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for ten B. L. Steel Howitzers complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of Steel Howitzers. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Cash Prices for Staples.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	29¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21¾
Rye	34
Cotton, middling	7¾
Coffee, No. 7, spot	10¾
Minneapolis patent flour	$4.05
Lard, prime	4.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4¾
Tallow, prime	3¾
Pork, mess	8.25
Beef, hams	16.00
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	4½
Lead	2.80
Copper	10.70

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm; hard wheat Spring patents were quotable at $3.70@$4, in wood; soft wheat patents, $3.40@$3.60; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67½@69¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¼@67¾c; No. 2 red, 70¼@72c; No. 2 corn, 22¾@23¾c; No. 2 oats, 18@18¾c; No. 2 rye, 37@37¼c; No. 2 barley, 35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 77@79c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $6.45@$6.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.02½@$4.05; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.25@$3.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.37½@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.62½@$3.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.76; standard A, $4.45; linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	72⅝	73½	72⅝	72⅞
December	74⅜	75¾@75¾	74⅜	75
May	77⅛@77½	78⅝	77½	77¾

CORN.

October	27⅜	28¼	27⅝	28¼
November	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	..
December	29	30¼	29	29⅞
May	31¾	32⅝	31¾	32⅜

OATS.

October	21	21⅞	21	21⅞
December	22¼	23⅛	22¼	23⅛

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Oct.	67⅜@..	69¼@..	67¼@..	68¼@..
Dec.	68⅜@69	70½@..	68⅜@..	69⅝@..
May	72¼@72⅝	73⅝@..	72¼@..	72⅝@72¾
Corn No. 2—				
Oct.	22⅝@..	23¼@23⅝	22⅜@..	23¼@..
Dec.	22⅝@..	24¼@..	22⅜@..	23⅝@23⅞
May	25⅜@25⅞	27½@27¾	25⅜@25⅞	26⅝@26⅞
Oats No. 2—				
Oct.	17⅜@..	18¼@..	17⅜@..	18 @..
Dec.	17⅞@..	18⅞@..	17⅝@..	18¼@18¼
May	19⅜@19⅝	20⅞@..	19⅜@19⅝	20¼@20⅝
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Oct.	$6.00	$6.45	$6.00	$6.45
Jan.	6.97½	7.45	6.97½	7.30
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.77½	4.05	3.77½	4.02½
Jan.	4.07½	4.32½	4.07½	4.30
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.05	3.27½	3.05	3.22½
Jan.	3.45	3.70	3.45	3.52½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Trade was again heavy and the market very strong. The opening was at an advance of about 1c a bushel, followed by some reaction; then a second advance, prices at midday reaching the highest quotations of the boom. Later a somewhat quieter feeling prevailed, and the close was quiet at 1@1¼c net gain. The fact that English houses have followed the advance has converted a good many hesitating traders into positive bulls. There is a little note of discord in the fact that the Continent has not bought at all energetically; indeed, the Continent has been a good seller at the advance. The Price Current came out with a statement that wheat offerings at the interior were discouraged by advancing prices, but the wheat crop just sown was securing a better start than last year, with the acreage maintained. The movement of wheat has been heavier this week, increasing 780,000 bushels in four days, while exports have been barely maintained at last week's figures. The rapid advance in prices shut out export dealings, although one cargo of No. 1 Northern, about 96,000 bushels, was reported on cable acceptances. No. 1 hard, 24¼c over December, free on board, and No. 1 Northern, ¼c over.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Wheat made another dash upward to-day, and the gait for a time was rapid in the extreme. Last prices were over 1c higher than yesterday. Receipts in the Northwest were 986 cars, against 806 cars last Thursday, and 1,089 cars a year ago. Here we received 185 cars, and inspected out 23,700 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current reported the new crop as having a favorable start, with a full area sown. Export clearances were large, at 582,490 bushels. Continental markets all quoted advances. Cash wheat was strong, closing 1c higher than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 993,740 bushels; shipments, 202,283 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 1.—The market opened higher and unsettled this morning, but soon became active, advance being December 65¾c, advanced to 66⅞@67c, and closed on a break at 66⅛c, against 65c yesterday. May opened at 68⅜c, advanced to 70¾c, and closed at 69⅝@69¾c, against 68@68¼c yesterday. Cash Wheat—A feeling that cash wheat had perhaps got too high caused a reduction of bids from December price to ¼c under. A cent and a half to 2 cents under standard was the basis of trading in No. 2 Northern. No. 3 ranged from 2c to 3c under No. 2. A few cars of old No. 1 Northern were sold on spot at ½@¾c over December. Receipts, 663 cars; shipments, 27 cars. On track—Old No. 1 hard, 67¼c; new, 67c; old No. 1 Northern, 66c; new, 65½c; old No. 2 Northern, 65¼c; new, 63½@64c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—The wheat market was bullish to-day, and all news from outside made it stronger. The speculative feeling was strong. Cash sales were 100,000 bushels. Flax was lively. The market opened at 67¾c, dropped to 67⅜c, and then took an upward turn, going to 69¼c before it stopped. It closed at 68¾c bid. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; No. 3 Spring, 62¼@63½c; rejected, 54½@63¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c bid; May, No. 1 Northern, 71¾c. Receipts, 236,586 bushels; shipments, 39,904 bushels; cars inspected, 319; last year, 386.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—Spring wheat in light demand; No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; winter wheat unsettled; Winter wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 76¼c; No. 3 red, 72¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 6d.

Corn.

The market opened moderately active and somewhat firmer, feeling influenced by the stronger market prevailing in wheat. Prices advanced to over 30c for December at New-York, the highest figure for quite a long time, and closed at a net gain for the day of ¼@1c. The primary movement continues good, and for four days this week exhibits an increase of 1,121,000 bushels over last week, while the exports from the principal ports have increased almost 192,000 bushels. The Liverpool stocks of corn were quite liberal as reported to-day, amounting to 805,000 bushels, against 481,000 bushels last month. Cash corn was stronger, with the advance in futures. Sales were reported of 9,000 bushels. Export sales were

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A NEW THROUGH LINE TO THE NORTHWEST TALKED OF.

It Will Probably Include the Norfolk and Western, the Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Flint and Pere Marquette and the Wisconsin Central—The Matter Is Now Under Consideration—Notes of Various Interests.

Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, said yesterday that there was truth in the reports that negotiations were pending for the formation of a through line from Norfolk to the Northwest. The matter had been discussed for some time, he said, but no definite action had been taken. The idea is to make close traffic agreements between certain lines so as to form a complete route from the Southern seaboard to the Northwestern region.

The combination is likely to include, besides the Norfolk and Western, the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Flint and Pere Marquette, and the Wisconsin Central. The completion of the Flint and Pere Marquette to Toledo will form the connection with the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, and the new car ferry line will furnish the link across Lake Michigan connecting the Wisconsin Central with the Flint and Pere Marquette.

Important advantages will accrue, it is believed, to each of the roads named by such an arrangement as is proposed. The Norfolk and Western would secure an advantageous outlet for its coal in the Northwest, and the Northwestern lines, with lumber and grain to forward to the seaboard, would enjoy the benefits of a through line. The consummation of this project may consume considerable time, but that it will eventually be brought about is very generally believed.

President Fink received advices from points along the line of the Norfolk and Western, in the Shenandoah Valley, yesterday, that much damage to the railroad property by the storm. The Shenandoah River is higher than ever before in its history, and its overflow washed away two or three bridges on the Norfolk and Western road, as well as portions of the embankment.

PLEDGE OF WESTERN PRESIDENTS.

No Further Reductions of Rates for the Present.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Little progress has thus far been made by the Western railroad Presidents in their endeavor to bring about the formation of a new freight organization in order to stop the existing rate war. The absence from the Union League conference of the Presidents of several of the roads west of the Mississippi River and of President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western prevented the Presidents from doing anything more than discussing the situation informally.

One thing, however, was accomplished. A pledge was given by the Presidents represented at the conference to make no further reduction in freight rates until a formal meeting of the Presidents can be had to take action regarding the proposed reorganization of the Western Freight Association.

The Presidents of several of the principal roads are said to be bitterly opposed to the formation of a new organization modeled after the Eastern Joint Traffic Pool or the Southwestern Traffic Association. They think the Union League agreement, made a year ago, is the best arrangement that can be devised. They insist that the old Union League agreement be reaffirmed. Under such an agreement, it is claimed, is not a pool, as has been alleged. In an opinion rendered by Judge H. H. Wheeler last May it is held that an agreement of this kind "is neither a pooling of traffic nor a division of the net proceeds of the earnings of the railroads in any sense."

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Annual Report of the Government Directors Filed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway have submitted their annual report. The earnings and expenses of the road for the past year, as compared with those of 1895, were: Gross earnings, $14,088,345.87, a decrease of $515,189.35; operating expenses, $8,765,942.29, a decrease of $630,149.19; surplus earnings, $4,735,675, an increase of $77,045.

The volume of business during the year 1896 was substantially the same as in the year 1895. The slight decrease in gross earnings was more than offset by the decrease in the operating expenses, so that the surplus net earnings remain substantially unchanged. The physical condition of the property is excellent in every respect.

The Directors will make a supplemental report, giving their recommendations, in case any action should be deemed necessary to protect the Government against the Pacific roads, or in case any reasonable proposition of settlement of their indebtedness to the Government should be made by the companies.

Another Cut Out of St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Burlington and the Missouri Pacific Railroads yesterday made a deep cut in rates to Southeastern seaboard points from St. Louis. On packing-house products, via Cairo and Evansville, the rate is now 10 cents, and on dressed beef 12 cents. From Upper Missouri River points the rate is now 16 cents and 18 cents for the new rate. This is a net reduction of 7 cents. The cut is made in retaliation upon the Missouri Kansas and Texas Road for billing the Texas rate through to the Atlantic, and a rate war is promised.

President Baldwin in Charge.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., the recently elected President of the Long Island Railroad, succeeding Austin Corbin, formally took charge of his office, at the company's headquarters in Long Island City, yesterday. President Baldwin spent the forenoon in getting acquainted with the heads of the various departments, and then he had a conference with General Manager E. R. Reynolds.

Freight War in Kentucky.

Information was received from Cincinnati yesterday that a lively freight war had been started by the Kentucky Midland Railway. All rates between Cincinnati and Frankfort and all points East have been cut.

Auctioneers May Lose Licenses.

Mayor Strong announced Wednesday that hereafter he would revoke all licenses issued to auctioneers who were accused of tricky or dishonest practices. He added that no hearings would be accorded the accused. The statement was the result of charges preferred against a batch of twenty-five auctioneers, the substance of the charges being that they had purchased goods of defaulting debtors and sold them within a day or two, to the detriment of creditors. The Mayor refused to reconsider the cases of Eric W. Gross of 1,743 Lexington Avenue and Abraham Coon of 172 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, whose licenses had been revoked.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The United Milling Company of Syracuse, to deal in mining machinery and properties; capital, $50,000. Directors—Lewis F. Smith, C. T. Blanchard, and F. O. Fulmer of Syracuse, John G. Murphy of New-York City, and Andrew J. Forbes of West Somerville, Mass.

—The Karsch Brewing Company, to manufacture lager beer, ale, and porter in College Point; capital, $100,000. Directors—George Karsch, Valentine Loewer, A. J. Adams, George Loewer, and Charles J. Hall of New-York City.

—Farnham & Co. of New-York City, to deal in dressmakers' supplies and millinery; capital, $10,000. Directors—Zaida L. Requa and N. Requa of New-Rochelle and Katharine Wright of New-York City.

—The Long Island Mercantile Agency of Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. A. Strong, L. P. Coleman, and F. T. Sherman, Jr., of Brooklyn and others.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:57|Sun sets...5:41|Moon rises..12:39

HIGH WATER OCT. 2.

Sandy Hook.	Governor's Island.	Hell Gate.
2:62 A. M.	3:10 A. M.	4:59 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	3:35 P. M.	5:24 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Albano	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Sept. 24
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Sept. 17
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 26
City of Rome	Glasgow	Sept. 19
Donna Maria	Lisbon	Sept. 14
El Paso	New-Orleans	Sept. 26
Nacoochee	Savannah	Sept. 29
Oevenum	Lisbon	Sept. 15
Pictavia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Richmond Hill	London	Sept. 18
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Sept. 18
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 16

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

Albano	Havre	Sept. 19
Muriel	St. Kitts	Sept. 26
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 29
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 26

SUNDAY, OCT. 4.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 23
Elysia	Gibraltar	Sept. 20
La Bourgogne	Havre	Sept. 26
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 1

MONDAY, OCT. 5.

El Norte	New-Orleans	Sept. 30
Georgian	London	Sept. 23
Peconic	Gibraltar	Sept. 30
Tauric	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Vigilancia	Havana	Oct. 1

TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

Friesland	Antwerp	Sept. 26
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 30
Massapequa	Swansea	Sept. 23
Mohawk	London	Sept. 24
New-York	Southampton	Sept. 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 2	Charleston	Pier 29 N. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 2	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
El Dorado	Oct. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Illinois	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Nacoochee	Oct. 3	Savannah	Pier 29 N. R.
Caribbee	Oct. 3	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway
Leona	Oct. 3	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Alene	Oct. 3	Kingston	24 State St.
Seguranca	Oct. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Buffalo	Oct. 3	Hull	22 State St.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Skale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Charleston	Oct. 3	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Galileo	Oct. 4	Pernbuco	301 Prod.Exc.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Oct. 6	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
C. of Wash'g'n	Oct. 6	Havana	113 Wall St.
Paris	Oct. 7	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Victoria	Oct. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	Oct. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Oct. 8	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Oct. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Oct. 10	Jeremie	24 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgian	Oct. 10	London	22 State St.
Sinance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Manitou	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Pontabelle	Oct. 10	W'd'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Panama	Oct. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Virginia	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Oregon	Oct. 10	Naples	51 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Oct. 13	Gonaives	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 14	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Werndam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hubert	Oct. 20	Wind'd St.	88 Grand St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werndam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Labn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 1.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen Sept. 22 and Southampton 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Vallat, Marseilles Sept. 4, Naples 9th, and Malaga 15th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischhausen, Geestemunde Sept. 16, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M. to-day.

SS G. W. Clyde, Chichester, Charleston Sept. 27, with mdse. to G. W. Clyde & Co.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Sept. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5:00 A. M. to-day.

SS Alsatio, (Br.,) Swain, Venice Aug. 21, Fiume 24th, Bari 25th, Patras Sept. 7, Majori and Sorrento 10th, Naples 12th, Almeria 16th, and Gibraltar 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Beltislos, (Br.,) Chamberlain, Sourabaya July 14, Joana 20th, Samarang 23d, Port Said Aug. 25, Algiers Sept. 3, via Delaware Breakwater 30th, with sugar to Smith & Schopper; vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS FINANCE, Daly, Colon Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. today.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M. today.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Winckel, Bremen Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Columbia, Glover, Norfolk Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, Pennington, Charleston Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Reading, for Philadelphia; Attila, for Hamburg; Chicago City, for Bristol; Elise Marie, for Flushing; Mozart, for Manchester; Normannia, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Simon Dumois, for Antonio; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Sobralense, for Para and Manaos.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 1, 6:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze, cloudy.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—SS Astral, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, from New-York Sept. 17 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Sept. 19 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Sept. 18 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard today.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Veysey, sld. from Girgenti for New-York Sept. 23.

SS Adra, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, sld. from Barry for New-York yesterday.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Tergestre, (Aust.,) Capt. Buttora, from New-York Aug. 30, via St. Michaels, arr. at Genoa Sept. 26.

SS Russia, (Ger.,) Capt. Martens, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at Genoa Sept. 27.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York Sept. 17, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at London to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, for New-York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 11:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 3 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Baltic, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Eagle";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for others parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haiti, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 11 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Harold; (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Harold.")

SATURDAY—At 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo, (letters must be directed "per Tjomo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, and (not to Labrador, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria,) per British mails from Australia. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeete, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption that their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Oct. 17, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser, Oct. 17, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM | Normannia, Oc. 29, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Oct. 15, 7 AM | Victoria, Nov. 5, 7 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Oct. 7 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 21
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14 | PARIS.....Oct. 28
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 17 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 4

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Oct. 7, noon | Kensington, Oc. 21, 10 AM
Friesland, Oct. 14, noon | Westernland, Oc. 28, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Oct. 3, noon | Lucania, Oct. 24, 6:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM | Etruria, Oct. 31, 11 AM
Umbria, Oct. 17, noon | Campania, Nov. 7, 6½ AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Oct. 3, 7 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf.Sat., Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 11, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon | Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 25, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMACRK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 5 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

JAPAN-CHINA.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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feet; thence north 54 degrees 14 minutes west 146.6 feet; thence south 66 degrees 9 minutes east 148.2 feet; thence south 24 degrees 38 minutes west 103.3 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes east 83.8 feet; thence south 66 degrees 9 minutes east 20.3 feet; thence south 0 degrees 6 minutes west 195 feet; thence north 71 degrees 54 minutes west 201.1 feet; thence south 10 degrees 6 minutes west 195.3 feet; thence north 66 degrees 9 minutes west 203.9 feet; thence north 24 degrees 38 minutes east 306.6 feet; thence north 11 degrees 28 minutes west 83.8 feet; thence north 0 degrees 6 minutes east 148.6 feet; thence south 66 degrees 9 minutes east 146.6 feet; thence north 24 degrees 38 minutes east 103.3 feet; thence north 11 degrees 28 minutes east 83.8 feet; thence north 0 degrees 6 minutes east

EVANGELIZING THE CITY

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.

The Aim of the Federation of Churches —Secretary Laidlaw's Sociological Canvass—An Experimental Examination of the Fifteenth Assembly District—The Roman Catholic Parochial System to be Adopted—The Raines Law.

A year ago last Spring a society was formed in this city called the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New-York City. Its object was to bring the organized intelligence and love of the churches to bear upon the moral, social, economic and civic well-being of the home life of the city, and by interdenominational union to secure efficient co-operation in meeting the religious and moral needs of every part of it. It sought to ascertain, definitely, the relation of the churches to the various districts; what they could do and what was needed to be done, and thus secure co-operation in meeting the needs.

At first it was thought wise to secure that co-operation by the official and corporate action of the denominations. This, however, proved impracticable and a separate society was formed, with a governing body composed of two representatives, one clerical and one lay, from each denomination having fifty or fewer churches, and of four representatives of denominations having over fifty churches. It is advisory, administrative, and executive, but in no sense legislative or judicial.

Among the representatives of the different denominations were, for the Episcopalians, the Rev. Drs. Greer, Rainsford, Peters, and Bradley, and the Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman; Presbyterians, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Thompson, Van Dyke, and Parkhurst; Baptists, the Rev. Drs. Williams, Beckley, Bitting, Saunders and Faunce; Methodists, the Rev. Drs. Iglehart, Harrower and Vail. There were also representatives of the various other denominations.

A Sociological Canvass.

As soon as the organization was effected it set to work to make investigation, and the result of its first investigation appears in the publication of its first sociological canvass, by the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, the Executive Secretary of the society. Realizing that the prime necessity was to get at the facts, a careful study was made of the different censuses. The National census of 1890, the police census of 1895, the report of the Tenement House Committee in 1894, and the various reports of temperance societies, &c., were all compared, in order to get at the best statement of the results.

These are set forth in a series of charts, showing the aggregate population and density per acre of a selected number of cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, based upon a comparison of the latest statistics—those of London, 1896; Paris, 1891; Berlin, 1894; New-York, 1895, and so on. According to this, New-York south of the Harlem River has the greatest density of any of these cities—129.2 per cent. Next comes Paris, with 125.2; Berlin, 113.6; while Tokio has but 67.8, and London, the city proper, 59.1. Greater New-York, estimating its population as 3,000,000, has a greater density than Greater London, with its 6,000,000—14.7 against 13.2 per cent.; while the density of New-York proper, as shown by the police census of last year, is 71.7, greater than that of inner London—59.1 per cent. There are at least seven individual blocks in New-York containing over 8,000 people each.

Then follow various charts based upon the census of 1890, showing the number of persons to a dwelling and the percentage of population in dwellings in a number of cities. Some interesting facts are that in Philadelphia there are only 12 houses containing over 10 families; in New-York there are 8,672. First of all the cities in the number of its dwellings is Philadelphia; next comes Chicago, next Brooklyn, then New-York, Boston, and Jersey City.

A comparison of the police census of 1895 with the general census of 1890, shows that the problem of six years ago is simple compared with that of to-day. The average of persons per dwelling in 1880 was 16.37; in 1890, 18.52; in 1895, 21.2. While the population has increased at a percentage of 22.1, that of inhabitated houses has increased only 6.6, and as a consequence the average of occupants of each house has increased 14.4.

The report then takes up the question of church organization, property, and communicants, and by a comparison shows that while from the figures of the census of 1890 it appears that there is a higher average of communicants in this city than elsewhere in the country, a close study shows that this fact is only due to the large percentage in New-York's population of the nationalities contributing to the Roman Catholic churches and the Hebrew synagogues. The Jews in 1890 had a larger church membership in this city than any Protestant denomination except the Episcopalian. Making allowance for this, it is apparent that the out-of-church population in this city, the portion to which the Protestant churches especially look, is exceptionally large, much higher than in most sections of the country.

In the Fifteenth Assembly District.

Having made this general investigation, the federation took for its special field the Fifteenth Assembly District, including a number of blocks between Eighth Avenue and the Hudson River and Fifty-third Street on the north and Forty-third Street on the south. The district is not square, but includes ten blocks on Eighth Avenue and only two on the river. This district was selected simply as a matter of convenience, and also because it furnished a good illustration of a congested ward, there being only nine wards in the city containing an average of nine inmates to a dwelling. The ward of which this district is a part is third in population in the whole island and fifth in surface area, and the congestion, while much less than that of many others, especially south of East Fourteenth Street, may be considered to parallel that of the wards which are also inhabited by a tenement population.

In making the canvass the following items, aside from the street number and the general description of the dwelling: The name of the family, nationality, number in family, boys and girls, with their ages; male and female boarders, wage earners, number of Sunday workers, number of baptized children, church members, church attendants, Sunday school scholars, public school scholars, length of residence, and water on the floor.

In carrying it out, the churches of the vicinity were called upon. These included missions of several churches, and also some regular organized churches of the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, Roman Catholic, and Greek Churches. Assistance was also received from Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Presbyterian Churches on the border of the district interested in the work. All of the churches in this district did not share in the canvass, one being about to remove to an entirely different section of the city, another having no pastor, and others for various reasons being unable to undertake the work.

What the Investigation Showed.

The census of the whole district shows a population of 39,929. The result of the canvass showed that all of these had not been reached, the number actually enrolled being 33,891. The deficiency was said to be due to the fact that to a large degree volunteer visitors were employed, most of them busy people who could not go over the ground twice. Hence the failures on first visits were not made up for by supplementary investigation. The general summary of the results showed the following:

Total.		46th to 49th St., 11th Av. to River.	46th to 49th St., 10th to 11th Av.	44th to 50th St., 9th to 10th Av.	43d to 53d St., 8th to 9th Av.
27	Nationalities	10	16	21	22
8,176	Number of families	416	1,321	3,105	3,334
31,495	Number in families	1,835	5,542	11,937	12,181
7,815	Boys	478	1,582	3,182	2,578
7,443	Girls	468	1,449	3,024	2,502
1,518	Male boarders	68	170	424	856
878	Female boarders	12	61	337	468
33,891	Total persons	1,915	5,778	12,698	13,505
10,657	Wage earners	582	1,784	3,850	4,441
2,017	Sunday workers	98	257	876	791
11,114	Baptized children	877	2,260	4,725	3,252
15,258	Total children	941	3,031	6,206	5,080
8,654	Of Sunday school age, (5-20)	594	1,866	3,247	2,947
5,218	In Sunday school	405	1,107	2,030	1,676
3,436	Out of Sunday school	189	759	1,217	1,271
6,036	Of public school age, (5-14)	431	1,264	2,314	2,027
4,217	In public school	303	877	1,617	1,420
1,850	Out of public school	128	387	711	624
15,612	Not church members	1,074	2,557	5,311	6,670
18,279	Church members	841	3,216	7,387	6,835
15,415	Church attendants	186	3,437	6,112	5,680
18,476	Not church attendants	1,729	2,336	6,586	7,825
1,037	Baths	5	3	262	767

Nationality and Church Membership.

The nationalities represented in the district numbered twenty-seven, and included American, Canadian, Cuban, English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, German, Austrian, Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Bohemian, Polish, Roumanian, French, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, Persians, Hebrew, and negro. Of the total persons in the different households, the largest number were Americans, 11,397; Irish, 10,232; English, 10,043; German, 8,587. These are the largest. Then come Italian, 603; Scotch, 597; French, 289; Swedish, 267; negro, 247.

Of the 18,279 church members, 11,155 were Roman Catholics, 1,200 Episcopal, 1,169 Lutheran, 999 Presbyterian, 570 Methodists, 504 Baptist, 327 Hebrew, 213 Reformed; other denominations represented being Congregational, Christian Alliance, Disciples, Evangelical Association, Gospel Tabernacle, Mott Street Mission, Quaker, Salvation Army, Swedenborgian, Swedish, Unitarian, and Universalist, while 1,972 are recorded as unspecified. The 15,415 church attendants are divided among the denominations in very much the same proportion. Probably many of the unspecified members were Roman Catholics, but even making allowance for this, the percentage of Roman Catholic membership in this district is less than that of the whole city. The same is true of the Episcopal membership, but the Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Baptist percentages are larger.

One result of this careful study is to show that only a house-to-house canvass can give the actual correct results as to the non-religious or anti-religious population of the United States. If the facts learned here are indicative of the situation elsewhere, the estimate given in the census of 1890 of 5,630,000 non-religious or anti-religious persons in the population of the country is under rather than above the truth.

Laying Out the Work.

Coming now to the question of actual work to be done, it was evident that the religious work to be done within the district was almost equivalent to the Christianizing of every individual in the City of Schenectady, N. Y., or New-Brunswick, N. J. Accordingly, questions were sent out to the different churches interested in the work as to their ability to help in it. Of the ten Protestant churches in that district only seven resident pastors were found to give their whole time to their work, and only two of these enjoyed the assistance of a church visitor.

A comparison of the general efficiency shows that the Roman Catholic parochial system is far more effective than the Protesetant denominational system. Therefore, in making their plans for an efficient use of the information gained, it was decided to adopt the parochial system, not sending the different denominations to look after those who are particularly interested in them, but selecting such denominations as, for one reason or another, might appear best adapted to a particular section, and putting that in charge of the whole, to draw either to itself or to recommend to others, as the case might be, but making each one responsible for the whole.

Thus, it was found that there were special facilities for a Protestant Episcopal church in one section, and for a Presbyterian or Reformed in another section, while all would join heartily in assistance. With this view, an auxiliary was formed, including most of the churches mentioned above as interested in this particular section. The auxiliary has various committees on investigation, evangelization, Sunday schools, temperance, thrift, sanitation, public schools, parks, and baths and libraries. It is hoped that other sections will adopt the same general plan of organization, until the whole city is thoroughly divided up on this parochial basis.

Effect of the Raines Law.

Aside from the particular religious aspects of the work, great interest centres about the distinctive sociological results. The result of the Raines law was looked into and it appears that there is a reduction of 22 in the number of saloons and 5 in the liquor stores. There still remain, however, 90 saloons, or 1 for every 444 people; while there is 1 church building for every 4,547 people, and one church organization for every 3,327 people. It is noticeable that of the corner liquor stores almost every one renewed its license as a hotel. In this line it was recommended that strong effort be made to get rid of what are known as the inter-avenue stores, those on the middle of the block, which are found on the whole to be the most detrimental, and also to introduce clubrooms for furnishing social attractions.

Considerable attention was paid to the subject of primary education of children, and it was found that the number of children of kindergarten age in this district was larger than the entire enrollment of Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, or Idaho; and the number between four and eight years of age reported in the recent police census as out of school was almost as large as the entire school enrollment of Alaska. To meet this there is almost no kindergarten work. The Children's Aid Society has a school near Eleventh Street, and there are one or two others within reach, but in general there is almost nothing done for the children.

The investigation as to the industrial character of the population brings out some interesting facts. The proportion of children in this district is below the average of the city, indicating that it is inhabited, as a rule, by persons in the early period of economic effort, from twenty to thirty-five years of age. It is also below the average of the city in the percentage of its children of school age in school; above in the percentage of those out of school, and above the average in the percentage of children between the ages of eight and sixteen at work during school hours. On the other hand, the percentage of truants is below the average of the city as a rule, showing that the children who are out of school are out because they are at work, because there is not room in the schools to receive them, or because the families are not in condition to send them.

Of the 33,891 people, 10,657 are wage earners, and of these 18 per cent. are employed on Sunday. Investigation was made as to the general thrift manifested, and of 3,453 families reported upon especially, not one-third were spoken of as conspicuously thrifty. The question of baths also was referred to, and it appeared that there was barely one bath to every eight families.

It is impossible in any summary to give full justice to the immense amount of interesting and valuable information gathered in this review, but not merely those directly concerned, but all those interested in the general welfare of the city, will feel under great obligations to the federation and especially to its Secretary, for the great amount of effort expended and the great value of the results achieved.

TO PROVIDE MORE SCHOOLS

PLAN OF SUPT. JASPER FOR THE PRIMARY GRADES.

Temporary Quarters Where Nearly Twenty Thousand Children Can Find Accommodation — Districts That May Be Covered—Some Statistics Showing Number of Scholars Taught and Number for Whom There Is No Room.

When the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education meets this afternoon, a communication will be presented from City Superintendent Jasper, in which he recommends the speedy establishment of eighteen temporary primary schools in the districts where it has been found impossible to accommodate children who have applied for admission in the existing schoolhouses. Several of these schools are planned to relieve the pressure from the congested districts in the lower wards of the city on the east side

The locations for these temporary schools are as follows:

Seventh Ward—One school, to be located near Grammar School No. 2, which is situated at 116 Henry Street.

Tenth Ward—Three schools, one near Grammar School No. 7, situated at 60 Chrystie Street; one near Grammar School No. 20, at 160 Chrystie Street, and the third in the neighborhood of Grammar School No. 75, at 25 Norfolk Street.

Eleventh Ward—One school between Grammar School No. 22, at 104 Sheriff Street, and Grammar School No. 88, at 300 Rivington Street.

Twelfth Ward (east side)—Two schools, one between Primary School No. 42, at 234 East Eighty-eighth Street, and Primary School No. 9, at 1,913 Second Avenue, and the other between Grammar School No. 83, at 216 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Grammar School No. 39, at 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Twelfth Ward (west side)—One school between Grammar School No. 93, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, and Grammar School No. 54, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Thirteenth Ward—Two schools, one between Grammar School No. 4, at 203 Rivington Street, and Grammar School No. 34, at 108 Broome Street, and the other between Grammar School No. 92, at Broome and Ridge Streets, and Primary School No. 20, at 187 Broome Street.

Seventeenth Ward—One school between Grammar School No. 13, at 289 East Houston Street, and Grammar School No. 79, at 42 First Street.

Nineteenth Ward—Two schools, one in the neighborhood of Grammar School No. 82, at First Avenue and Seventieth Street, and the other between Grammar School No. 77, at First Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, and Grammar School No. 96, at Avenue A and Eighty-first Street.

Twentieth Ward—One school in the neighborhood of Grammar School No. 94, at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

Twenty-third Ward—One school between primary department of School No. 60, at 501 Courtlandt Avenue, and Grammar School No. 90, at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

What Superintendent Jasper Says.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that, with the assistance of the Board of School Superintendents, he had made a careful estimate of the accommodations now available in the public schools, and his recommendations were based on the result of this estimate. All the temporary schools the locations for which were designated in his report were imperatively needed. It was his plan to have them all primary schools, because the grammar departments of the existing schools are not overcrowded and in many of them are vacant sittings, and it was from the primary departments that thousands of children were turned away every year.

The buildings selected for these additional primary schools should be large enough, Mr. Jasper said, to accommodate from 1,000 to 1,200 pupils, and when this plan was carried out there would be provided sittings for nearly 20,000 children.

Commissioner Little, who is Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, on receiving the report of Superintendent Jasper sent a copy of it to C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, and directed him to put all the force in his office at work searching for buildings in the locations recommended by Mr. Jasper suitable for school purposes, or which could be made so by necessary alterations to fit them for occupancy and a compliance with the laws governing school buildings.

Mr. Snyder's force will start out on this search early this morning, so that some idea of what buildings can be secured by the Board of Education for its purpose can be laid before the committee.

It is also proposed to advertise for such buildings. The plan is for the board to hire the buildings and have the owners make the necessary alterations, as there is no money in the control of the board for this purpose.

Superintendent Snyder said yesterday that his department was ready to go ahead in selecting sites for new schools and putting up new buildings just as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming.

"There are a number of sites," he said, "on which condemnation proceedings were begun a year ago, and to which the board is just acquiring title, and the work is being pushed as rapidly as possible where contracts for the new buildings have been given out. Since Jan. 1 the Buildings Department of the Board of Education has been giving out contracts for new school buildings, at the rate of about one every month, and by Jan. 1, 1897, there will be at least fifteen new school buildings under construction. The $900,000 appropriated by the Board of Estimate on Monday will be used up in paying for new building sites."

Some School Statistics.

Another matter which will come up for consideration before the Committee on Buildings is the report of Superintendent Jasper, giving the names and locations of the schools where admission has been refused to children and the number so refused, and also figures giving the statistics of the school population.

These figures show that there are 192,929 children attending the public schools in this city; 35,285 attending all other schools, including private and parochial; 22,780 at work simply because they cannot find room in the schools; 983 who have seats reserved for them in the public schools habitually playing truant, and 166,516 children who neither work nor go to school.

Of these 166,516 children, Mr. Jasper finds that 25,399 are under five years old; 80,718 between five and eight years, when the law compels education; 6,949 between eight and fourteen years, and 94,450 between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Mr. Jasper suggests that children under five should be made to give way to children whose age comes within the law limit of compulsory education.

No progress has been made in the settlement of the dispute between Peter N. Phillips, the contractor, for rebuilding Grammar School No. 37, at Eighty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, by which the work has been delayed. The building was declared unsafe by Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, and the contractor has been ordered to do certain work to render the building safe. He demanded extra pay for this work, which the Board of Education refused to allow him, and he then withdrew his men, and work on the building has been suspended.

The contractor now demands $4,000 for the extra work, and the matter is being considered by the Corporation Counsel. The school has been closed since April 1, and there does not seem any prospect that it will be opened this year. When the school was closed there were 1,700 children on the roll, and the great majority of them have been deprived of schooling.

There are now no less than twenty vacancies for Principals of schools caused by resignations, deaths, and retirement, and before the end of the present month it is expected there will be several additional vacancies. Eighty applications for the various Principalships have been received, and the examinations have been conducted by the Board of Superintendents. Sixty-two of the applicants are teachers who have taught school in this city for at least twelve years. The others are from outside the city, and these candidates are required to have had at least fifteen years' teaching experience.

The subjects embraced in the examination are psychology, school management, the science and art of teaching English literature, rhetoric, logic, civics, and the history of education. The appointments will be made from an eligible list composed of those who pass the examination successfully.

FRENCH LABOR DELEGATES.

In This Country to Study the Methods of Trades Unions.

The trades and labor organizations of France send delegates to other civilized countries from time to time to study their industrial and economical affairs. Four such delegates, sent out by the Musée Social of Paris, arrived here Sunday. They are Louis Vigouroux, a journalist and Professor of Economics; Paul de Rousiers, who has written social works on the condition of workingmen in the United States and Canada; François de Carbonnel, the General Secretary of the Musée Social, and Pierre Claudio Jannet.

Messrs. Vigouroux and Rousiers came to this country during the World's Fair, the latter being the regular French delegate, and have to a certain extent familiarized themselves with this country. Rousiers and Carbonnel have gone to Washington to see Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright. The other two delegates have been calling on the labor representatives here. They are stopping at the Hotel Martin, but have made their headquarters at the rooms of the United Garment Workers, at 28 Lafayette Place. The Musée Social of Paris was founded by the Comte de Chambrun, a descendant of Gen. Lafayette, and is supported by the trades unions.

M. Vigouroux said yesterday that the delegates will give chief attention both to the unions that eliminate politics from industrial affairs, and only secondarily to those of Socialist tendencies, who mix up politics with the industrial movement. Mr. Vigouroux says that all delegates who have visited the United States have been very well impressed with the methods of American trades unions. M. Keufer, who was a French delegate to Boston in 1883, was so well pleased that he succeeded in federating about 130 French unions, as far as possible according to the American plan. He has been the President of the Federation for several years, and keeps in close communication with the leaders of organized labor in this country.

The French delegates ask labor organizations to give them all the information possible, and they especially want to know the position of colored workingmen in organized labor. The delegates who went to Washington will visit Paterson, where they will study the condition of the silk industry. Messrs. Vigouroux and Jannet had an informal reception yesterday at the Social Reform Club, at 28 East Fourth Street. On Monday all the delegates will meet in Philadelphia to draw up a plan and distribute the work among themselves.

ACTRESSES AS AUCTIONEERS.

Sale of Boxes and Seats for the Actors' Big Benefit.

The Actors' Order of Friendship received $2,576 in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon at an auction sale of boxes and seats for the big benefit to be given in the Academy next Thursday.

A bicycle was to be given to the actress who should obtain the greatest amount of money for a box and ten seats. From the time the bidding began until almost the last minute, Lottie Gilson was well in the lead for the wheel, but then Allie Gilbert, who plays a little part in "Under the Polar Star," disposed of a box for $200, two seats for $50 each, and any number of seats for from $3 to $5 each. The man who took the box said his name was Spry.

W. A. Brady and Louis Aldrich were masters of ceremonies, and the auctioneers, most of whom posed while Messrs. Brady and Aldrich did the coaxing, were "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, who said she badly needed a bicycle; Cissy Fitzgerald, Lottie Gilson, Amelia Summerville, Anna Held, Camille d'Arville, Sylvia Thorne, Mathilda Cottrelly, Maud Winter, Emma Field, and Allie Gilbert.

Mr. Brady was a good buyer. He took a box at $125 and two seats at $6 each. E. H. Sothern paid $100 for two seats. John Drew took a box at $60. Al Hayman paid $100 for a box, Louis Aldrich $60, and Edwin Knowles $50. Frank W. Sanger took two seats at $10 each, and R. A. Roberts two at $7 each. The Professional Woman's League took a box for $25.

When Miss Held took the stage, nearly all the little English she possesses seemed to have deserted her. She smiled and said naïve things in French, and when a bid of $50 was made she could do nothing until it was translated into francs. Then she coaxed and pleaded, and it was of her that John Drew's purchase was made.

WOULD BE TALLEST POLICEMAN.

Taggart Is Nearly Seven Feet, but Not Up to Required Weight.

A small-sized sensation was created in the corridor of Police Headquarters yesterday by an applicant for appointment on the force. The man was Frank Taggart of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y. He stands 6 feet 10¼ inches in his stockings. He weighs 195 pounds, and, as he walked through the hall, the tallest policeman in the building looked like a pigmy beside him.

When he went before the doctors it was discovered that he lacked just ten pounds of being heavy enough for his height, according to the rule governing applicants. Taggart said that he would soon take on the additional ten pounds and apply again.

He said that his family had consisted of father, mother, three sisters, and seven brothers, and that the combined height measurement of the entire family was 83 feet 7 inches. Taggart has a brother on the force who is stationed at Vesey Street and Broadway. Taggart said that his father, who is dead, was 6 feet 2 inches in height. His mother is 5 feet 8 inches in height. His sisters are all under 6 feet, but the shortest is 5 feet 9 inches in height. His eldest brother, George, who is forty-one years old, measures 6 feet 6 inches.

Frank is known as the "Newburg Kid," and is a member of the Newburg Fire Department. The tallest man on the police force at present is Roundsman Harry Graham, who is 6 feet 7 inches.

WHO OWN THE STEPS?

Squabble of Tenants and Servants of a Brooklyn Apartment House.

The question whether the front steps of fashionable apartment houses are for the exclusive use of servants or tenants will be decided on Oct. 9 by Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue (Brooklyn) Police Court. The necessity for such a decision came up yesterday when Charles Chapman of 238 Tompkins Avenue was arraigned on complaint of Sarah Henry, a colored servant, employed by John C. Hensel of the same address, who accused him of assault.

It appeared that a few evenings ago when Mr. Chapman came home he found the colored woman conversing with a colored man on the steps. He was angry, and he manifested his displeasure by throwing a pail of water over the woman.

Chapman declared he was justified in the act because the front steps were always occupied by colored servants of families in the flat, and he did not think they had any right to be there. Justice Goetting said he would take a week to consider the matter.

GRAND DISPLAY PLANNED

MARINE PARADE IN HONOR OF HONEST MONEY.

The Form in Which Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association Will Show Its Enthusiasm—Colored Lights and Fireworks to Illuminate the Harbor—Guns to Thunder and Vessels to Parade—Programme for the Illumination.

The General Committee of the Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association of the Port of New-York, which is to arrange for a grand marine and pyrotechnic demonstration Oct. 24 to show the position taken by shipping interests in the political campaign, met at 1 Broadway yesterday afternoon to perfect organization.

Fred B. Dalzell, temporary Chairman, called the meeting to order, and the following officers were elected: Chairman—Gen. E. C. O'Brien, President of the Dock Department; Vice Chairman—Fred B. Dalzell; Secretary—Frank S. Gardner; Treasurer—William E. Cleary. The Secretary was authorized to procure suitable quarters, near the Battery, for the committee to meet in, and was also authorized to employ a stenographer and necessary assistants.

Resolutions were adopted asking vessel owners in sympathy with sound money to notify the Secretary of the number of vessels they will furnish for the water parade. Clubs desiring to participate in the water parade, and willing to furnish their own fireworks, were requested to make application as early as possible, in order that suitable vessels may be assigned for their use.

The Secretary was requested to communicate with the proper parties connected with shipping interests in the other ports on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts who are in sympathy with sound-money principles, informing them of the action of the association, the date of the demonstration, and such other information as may be desired.

The Grand Illumination.

The programme for the illumination of the harbor was approved, and the leading manufacturers of exhibition fireworks will be asked to give their estimates, but the programme is subject to additions or changes. It is expected to be the grandest display ever seen in the vicinity of New-York, and in magnitude, brilliancy, and novelty will about five times exceed the celebration connected with the dedication of the Bartholdi statue. The programme drafted was as follows:

Salute of 100 aerial guns, fired from Bedlow's, Ellis, and Governors Islands, audible sixteen miles.

Illumination of the harbor with 500 colored fires, red, white, and blue, so arranged as to make a continuous illumination for one hour. This will be visible twenty miles.

Ascent of twenty-four balloons, carrying powerful magnesium lights, making the harbor as light as day.

Display of 300 Congreve rockets, fired from three points, and visible fifteen miles.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" one mile high. A mammoth flag 500 by 150 feet, unfurled and lighted, one mile high. This can be seen twenty miles away.

Illumination of the river with 300 floating lights.

Display of 250 bombs, having all the latest effects and tints, and visible ten miles away.

One ton of chemical compound, fired by electricity, lighting up the entire harbor.

One hundred mammoth rockets, with hanging chains, floating festoons, &c.

Illumination of the harbor with twenty-five magnesium lights more powerful than the strongest searchlight.

One hundred and fifty batteries of colored candles, red, white, and blue.

Final flight of 3,000 large colored rockets, fired from three points.

The duration of the display will be one hour. All the works will be of the largest calibre, the extended area making this necessary.

Names Added to the List.

There has already been received a number of communications offering vessels and assistance for the demonstration.

Forty additional names have been added to the list of the General Committee, as follows: Clement A. Griscom, Jr., A. B. Eldridge, J. W. Miller, Donald McNeil, Joseph Cornell, Edgar F. Luckenbach, Albert Van Santvoord, Louis F. Burke, Gibson L. Douglas, F. G. Osborn, Thomas Clyde, R. C. Veit, Charles E. McWilliams, Joseph Laughlin, William Delancey Walbridge, Walter J. Tice, Capt. W. S. Van Keuren, S. D. Coykendall, Lafayette W. Seavey, Frank Beard, Wallace B. Flint, J. Gordon Emmons, George E. Weed, Alexander E. Orr, Hugh Kelley, Darwin R. James, Henry D. Marquand, William Allen, Capt. Stephen Gardner, Col. Robert Olyphant, Capt. M. E. Staples, J. H. Galt, Capt. Walter Girard, Capt. Frank B. Stoney, P. H. Marshall, Dennis M. Hurley, Samuel Thorne, A. C. Washington, John Pease, C. A. Peene, G. Patten, and Walter R. Patten.

The committee adjourned to meet at 3 P. M. on Monday, Oct. 5, at the same place.

KELLY HAD TWO WIVES.

They Lived Within a Few Blocks of Each Other in Brooklyn.

Thomas F. Kelly, a bookkeeper, who was formerly in charge of the accounts of one of the big Brooklyn dry goods houses, was held by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday, for the Grand Jury, on a charge of bigamy.

Kelly is twenty-seven years old and has two wives, one living at 26 Prince Street and the second at 207 Livingston Street. He was first married to Miss Cecilia Muhs Sept. 15, 1893, by the Rev. Father Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, and lived happily with her until he became fascinated with Miss Mary Sherer, one of his assistant bookkeepers.

Kelly told Miss Sherer he was not married, but one day Mrs. Kelly visited him at the store, and he explained to Miss Sherer that she was only a common-law wife, and there was no reason why they could not marry.

Kelly went with Miss Sherer on May 31 to Oscawanna Lake, and there they were married by the Rev. N. O. Lent. When they returned to Brooklyn, Kelly told his second wife that for various reasons she had better live at 207 Livingston Street, but he would live elsewhere until different arrangements could be made. His actions lately aroused her suspicions, and she made an investigation and learned that he was living with his first wife in Prince Street. She then called upon District Attorney Backus and secured a warrant from Justice Walsh for Kelly's arrest.

Kelly's first wife was very much surprised when she learned that he had a second wife living within a few blocks of her own home, but she appeared to sympathize with him, and while he was in court she went to a cigar store and bought a package of cigarettes for him.

Thompson Is Still at Large.

William Radcliff Thompson, the real estate broker and alleged bigamist, who broke the parole Wednesday afternoon extended to him in the Centre Street Police Court, is still at large.

Magistrate Wentworth was at the Centre Street Court yesterday morning to meet Lawyer Frank H. Gray, in whose custody Thompson was paroled, and who promised the Magistrate that he would produce Thompson. The Magistrate waited until noon, but the lawyer did not make his appearance.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Law Relative to Age Requirement Went Into Effect Yesterday.

The law regulating the employment of children in factories and mercantile establishments went into effect yesterday.

By the provisions of this law, all children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, so employed, are required to have a certificate granted by the Board of Health, certifying that they are not under the age requirement.

The Board of Health rooms, in the new Criminal Court Building, was filled from the time it opened its doors in the morning until closing time with a steady stream of anxious fathers, mothers, or guardians, leading, generally, a very much frightened child to be registered.

The work of granting certificates goes on very slowly, as there is much precaution to be taken, lest the law be evaded. The name, age, and physical characteristics of each applicant are taken, together with the affidavit of parent or guardian as to education.

About 1,500 mercantile and 110 manufacturing certificates were issued yesterday.

Only ten applications have thus far been refused. The Inspectors were compelled to refuse one application because a mother would not make affidavit that her child was over fourteen. She gave as her reason for not so doing that she had had so many children since this one was born that she was all mixed up as to any of their birthdays.

CANNOT ENFORCE THE LAW.

Brooklyn Aldermen Refuse Funds to Carry Out Employment Acts.

The refusal of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen to appropriate money for the enforcement of the mercantile employment law and the factory employment law, which is part of the duty of the Health Department, has called from Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn a vigorous letter of indignant protest, in which he scores the Aldermen for their action. After explaining the provisions of the laws, which were passed by the last Legislature, and went into effect on Sept. 1 in every city in the State, with the exception of Brooklyn, Commissioner Emery says:

"The Department of Health is reluctantly compelled to state that it is wholly unable to perform the duty imposed upon it by law, simply because the necessary funds for the administration of the laws have not been forthcoming, and because the provisions of the charter of the City of Brooklyn forbid the use for this purpose of moneys which have been placed at its disposal for other purposes, and specifically forbid the Health Department from exceeding the amount of its allowed appropriation.

"Under all these circumstances I feel that the public should know where the blame for the non-administration of these laws rests, namely: Not with the Commissioner or Department of Health, but with the Board of Aldermen.

"In the meantime all factory owners and storekeepers whose places have not been inspected by the Department of Health, and who have not received from it a permit for the employment in such places of the minors, whose rights are sought to be protected by this law, are guilty of a misdemeanor, and can be punished by fine and imprisonment, and the duty of securing the imposition of such penalty is placed upon the Commissioner of Health. In order that no one may be under a misapprehension as to the wide scope of the law, it should be added that the statute defines a 'mercantile establishment' as being 'any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are offered for sale.'"

"SPIDER" KELLEY'S LAST BOUT

It Was with Policemen at the Bridge and Resulted in Another Defeat.

"Spider" Kelley, the pugilist, had another knock-out early yesterday morning. It was John Barleycorn this time. The "Spider" retired from the ring after he met "Billy" Plimmer at the Coney Island Athletic Club in 1894, when he was made very tired in a ten-round contest, with five-ounce gloves. Since that meeting, the "Spider" has eschewed the ring, and frankly acknowledges that he is a featherweight "has been," and has no further business in that line of contention.

Kelley happened to take a bump against his old-time champion, the bottle, Wednesday night. He met him first up in the neighborhood of the People's Theatre, on the Bowery. The "Spider" had a friend with him named "Jimmie" Tullie, who lives next door to the Oak Street Police Station.

The two youths commenced a debauch after attending a Bowery theatre, and worked down town. Friends were numerous, and so were drinks.

It was bright and early yesterday morning when the two roisterers hove in sight of the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. At the bridge entrance the boys became so boisterous that they attracted the attention of Policeman Godson of the Oak Street Station, who happened to be on duty at that point. The policeman, a great big, good-natured fellow, who weighs fully 250 pounds, while the "Spider" only weighs 118 and his friend Tullie not over ten pounds more, expostulated with them on their disorderly conduct. This aroused the indignation of the young men.

Godson started to arrest them. The prisoners fought and struggled against their gigantic police captor. They wriggled, kicked, clawed, twisted, and bit, until the poor old heavyweight of a policeman was tuckered out in the contest, and was finally assisted by four other bluecoats, who, even with their united strength, had hard work in loading the whisky-soaked prisoners into a patrol wagon.

Once landed in the Oak Street cells, the boys sank into a heavy slumber. They were too drunk to be arraigned yesterday morning, so their cases were not brought up until the afternoon. Justice Mott heard the story from Policeman Godson and asked the "Spider" what he had to say.

"I didn't fight," he replied. "I ain't fought nothing for two years. I did drink a little too much last night. I don't know nothing about the trouble at the bridge."

Each was fined $5.

TEST OF THE MEGAPHONE.

Trial Made Between Governors Island and the Battery.

Two members of the Army Signal Corps made an experiment yesterday for the purpose of testing the feasibility of utilizing the megaphone for long-distance communication. The trial was made between Governors Island and the Battery.

Owing to the high wind which prevailed, the experiment was not a complete success. At times the voice of the man on Governors Island could be heard very distinctly. The man at the Battery called on a soldier in the barracks to wave his hand, and in a short time a man appeared in the barracks window waving his hand.

Several passing tugs were hailed and asked to toot their whistles, and in nearly every instance they responded. The man stationed at the Battery used a megaphone gauged for a mile, while the megaphone used on the island was gauged for a distance of a mile and a half.

Does Not Relish the Joke.

Dr. Charles Cammerer of 129 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, has had an unpleasant experience during the last few days. Some one inserted an advertisement in a New-York newspaper to the effect that he wanted to buy a dog and a bird cage. Ever since, he has been in receipt of offers to sell bird cages and dogs of all kinds. The climax was reached yesterday, when a woman called and wanted to buy a bird cage that she insisted the doctor had advertised for sale. The woman persisted until it was necessary to call a policeman. The doctor will pay $10 to find out the practical joker's name.

ZION CHURCH'S CENTENARY

CELEBRATION AT THE FIRST AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Clergymen from All Parts of the Country Join in the Jubilee Services, Which Will Be Continued Twelve Days—An Offshoot of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Account of Color Question—Bishop Lee's Address.

"Mother Zion," as the church at the corner of Bleecker and West Tenth Streets is fondly called by the members of the African Methodist Church, was the scene of a remarkable gathering yesterday—remarkable in that it presented an illustration of the progress the colored race has made since the society was organized 100 years ago by about twenty Afro-Americans, who had withdrawn from the old John Street Methodist Church, because of the alleged discrimination against them on account of their race and color.

Yesterday's meetings marked the first day of the centennial jubilee, and church dignitaries from all parts of the United States were in attendance. The interior of the church was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, relieved by large portraits of the Bishops of the Church.

Among the prominent members of the Church who were present yesterday were Bishop J. W. Hood, D. D., LL. D., of Fayetteville, N. C., the